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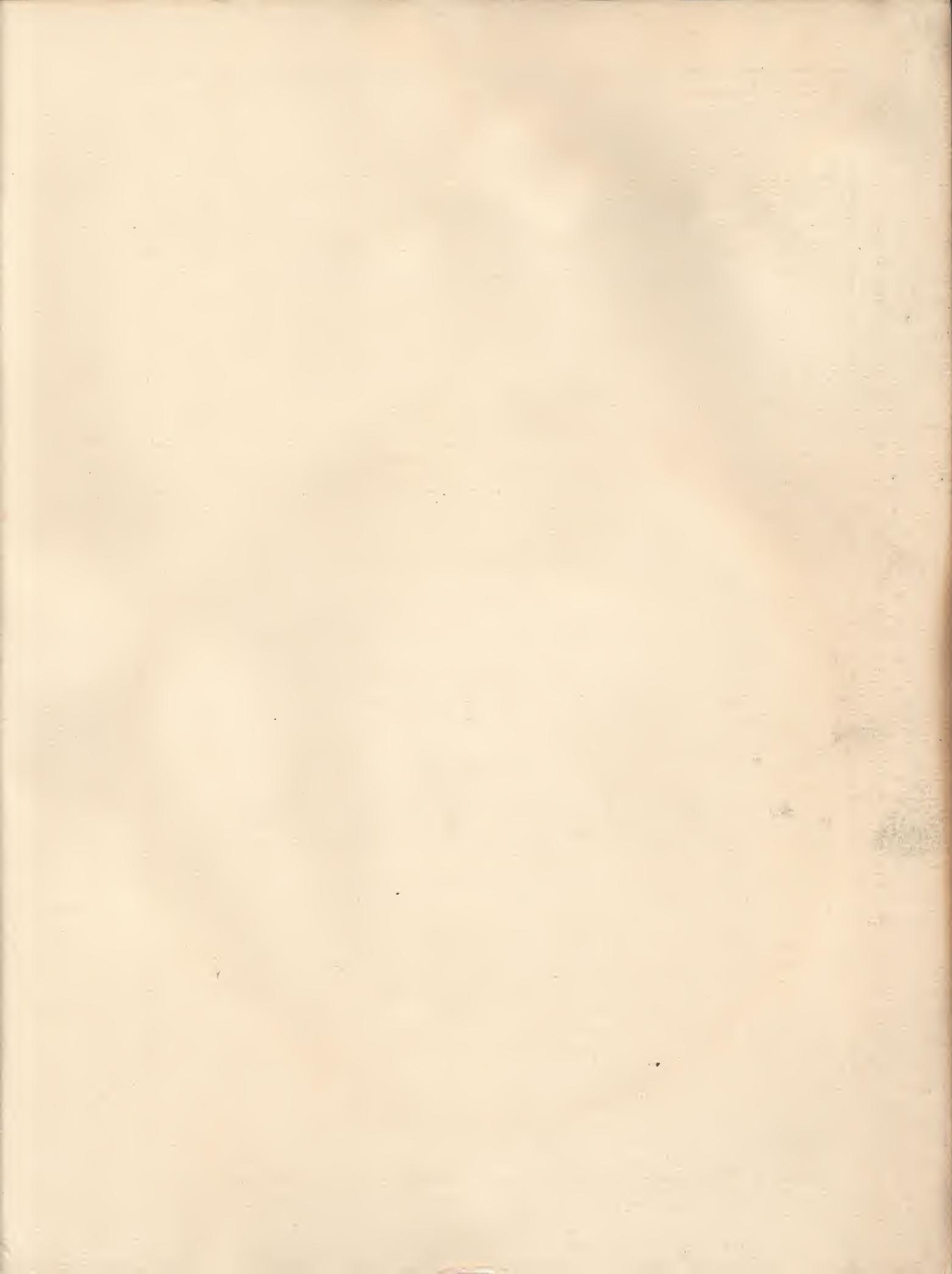
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Jim Draeger





# SEVENTY-TWO DESIGNS for FIREPROOF HOMES

From a National Competition  
Among Architects, Draftsmen  
and Architectural Students



*Approved by*

**THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF  
ARCHITECTS**

*and conducted by*

**THE ARCHITECTURAL FORUM**



Includes the Twenty-Eight Prize Designs Selected  
by a Jury of the Following Eminent Architects

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, New York  
EDWIN H. BROWN, Minneapolis  
F. ELLIS JACKSON, Providence  
WILLIAM T. WARREN, Birmingham  
JULIAN PEABODY, Chairman, New York



**Price One Dollar**



# FOREWORD

E are committed to the principle that the American home is the backbone of the nation, but it is to be regretted that a large percentage of homes have been built and many are being built today without proper regard for architectural style. It costs no more to build an architecturally good house. In fact, frequently it is cheaper in the end to follow an architectural style and combine utility of materials with a careful arrangement of line and color to get a result which not only is structurally sound, but also is pleasing to the eye.

To encourage a higher standard of plan and design of the American home, which, because of its average moderate cost is often built without the benefit of competent, individual architectural service, the **UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY** sponsored thru the Architectural Forum a competition among architects, draftsmen and architectural students thruout the nation for designs, floor plans and details of five- and six-room homes. This competition having been ruled by the American Institute of Architects to be one of an educational nature, was participated in by nearly six hundred competitors and its unqualified success was due in no small part to the particular adaptability of Structolite Concrete to many styles of architecture.

A representative jury composed of Dwight James Baum of New York City, Edwin H. Brown of Minneapolis, F. Ellis Jackson of Providence, R. I., William T. Warren of Birmingham, Ala., and Julian Peabody of New York City, Chairman, met on April 16, 1925, and selected twenty-eight designs in the order of their merit as being entitled to the awards which had been offered. The jury was unanimous in its opinion that this was the most successful competition ever held for small house designs—not only because of the large number of entries, but more because of the general high character of the designs submitted.

In this booklet are shown the twenty-eight prize designs, together with a further selection by the jury to give a group of architecturally good home designs in different styles.

Herein will be found groups of designs of Colonial, Spanish, Italian, French, English and Modern American styles, with suggestions for the interior and exterior treatment to best harmonize with the traditional characteristics of each.

# Why Your Home Should Be Fireproof

THE home building instinct is a natural one, inherent in most of us, a heritage of man's struggle for existence in the times before history had begun. The cave and cliff of pre-historic man gave way to the rude hut, hovel, tent and cottage, sometimes isolated, sometimes in groups for protection.

Naturally man has always utilized those materials which seemed best to serve his purpose, but it is astonishing that even now inflammable materials are so widely used. Masonry construction, although man's first form of residence, has heretofore been handicapped by supply, price or adaptability.

The terrific fire losses in congested residential districts and the inadequate fire protection in suburban communities make imperative the use of masonry, or at least the use of fireproof construction. The National Board of Fire Underwriters is authority for the statement that in residences:

1. *A disastrous fire occurs every minute in the twenty-four hours.*
2. *The annual fire bill is \$5.00 per capita.*
3. *The annual fire loss for the United States is almost \$600,000,000.*
4. *The annual loss of life from fire totals 15,000.*

What further denunciation of inflammable building is necessary?

# Structolite Fireproof Homes in Period Styles

MOST American homes built now-a-days are designed in some period style. This is true not only because these recognized types of architecture are especially fitted to the conditions of climate and scene in various localities. It also is a sign of the continual progress being made by the movement toward better and more beautiful home building. It is an indication of the home-owner's desire to substitute individuality and charm for the drab monotony of our too many Main Streets.

Whatever your preference among period styles, it can be satisfied with Structolite. The variety of plans submitted in the competition and selected for this book, demonstrates that this material is adapted to realizing any architectural ideal at less cost than any other incombustible, highly insulated system of construction.

Here, then, you will find modern fire-safe homes modeled after the town houses, the villas and the farm cottages of both Italy and France; others for which the inspiration was English or Spanish, and still others which embody the simplicity and well-ordered utility of the several American Colonial types. There is also included, under the name "Modern American," a group of bungalows and two-story houses which do not derive directly from any of the historical styles. Among these are dwellings of no less distinction and beauty than those in other sections.

Stucco, either alone or in combination with stone, brick or wood, is an inherent part of some of these styles. In others, its use is permissible though not requisite. For builders in every period, from the early Egyptian to the present, have recognized the value of stucco in making

their habitations permanent, in protecting them from external conflagrations, in making them proof against the rigors of climate, and thus combining the advantages of masonry with plastic beauty.

These facts were recognized by many architects who submitted plans in this competition. Some evidently suggested a facing of textured colored stucco because of its historical connection with the style in which they designed their houses. Others, again, saw the logic of increasing the permanence and indestructibility of the home by building the exterior of the walls, as well as their body, of a plastic mineral material.

Of course, many of the plans here published call for exterior facing of stone, brick, clapboard or shingle—emphasizing the adaptability of Structolite to any preference. But it will be found that many beautiful effects can be obtained by facing walls of Structolite with rough-textured colored stucco.

Another characteristic of many of these styles, even where textured stucco is not applied to the outside, is a rough-plaster effect on interior walls. A dwelling house should be a unit. *Setting, design, exterior treatment, interior decoration and furniture, all should be drawn together to give a single harmonious impression.* The builders of old recognized this principle, as do many designers and owners of beautiful modern homes. So rough-surfaced interior walls are again coming into vogue, because of the play of light-and-shade which they yield, their quality of breaking up sound-waves instead of echoing them harshly, their greater artistic interest as compared with hard-angled plane-surfaced walls, and the economy of upkeep they effect by

eliminating the need of frequent re-papering.

But the builders in each period created different types of textured-and-toned inside and outside walls. The old Spaniards, for instance, used plaster and stucco in a manner far different from those employed by the English craftsmen of the time when the typical English cottage was evolved. And the white or grey plain-stippled surfaces which embody the character of American Colonial are not interchangeable with the highly colored palm finishes that help create the atmosphere of the Early Italian dwelling. So it is with each different type; its outside stucco-work and

the rough-textured walls of its rooms differ both in texture and in color from those in other periods.

These different period surface treatments may be had through the use of Oriental Stucco on the exterior and Textone on the inside walls. In the section of this book given to each of the period styles the interior and exterior wall treatments characteristic of the period are described in detail.

And you will find the loveliness, the individuality and the practical "livability" of your Structolite home enhanced if you adopt these suggested treatments for its finishing.



*A beautiful example of the Spanish interior. From a house at Fornalux, Majorca.—Reproduced by courtesy of William Helburn, Inc., 418 Madison Avenue, New York City, publishers of "Spanish Interiors and Furniture," by Arthur Byne and Mildred Stapely*

## SPANISH

SOME of the houses presented here might have been transported entire from the barren ruddy-colored hills of Spain. Others have the picturesque atmosphere of the adobe dwellings of Mexico, of our Southwestern border states or of other regions of Spanish-America. And a third group might more properly be called Californian, so typical are they of the kind of homes that delight visitors to the Golden West.

The *casa* of the city, the *palacio* of the country estate, the hillside cottage or the rambling farmhouse of the country are the prototypes from which these various de-

signs were drawn. So they offer a wide selection to the owner of a building site in a city, a town or a suburb.

There is much variety in them. Numerous color schemes are suggested. The roof pitches are of several degrees, adapted to different climates. In some the *patio* is preserved much like its original in Old Spain. In others it is changed into a simple American garden with a stuccoed wall. So the home builder whose ideal embraces the picturesqueness of the Spanish style will find here ample scope for his taste.

Part of the character of the dwellings in Old Spain is due to their low thick

walls, which, in turn, were the forms that naturally resulted from the masonry construction that was in common use. And because they were built of permanent materials, many Spanish houses have stood since the time of the Moorish Conquest and are occupied today after centuries of continuous service. Modern materials and the skill and science of modern builders enable the American home owner to achieve the solidity, fire-resistance and insulation of monolithic construction plus more convenience and greater freedom of design.

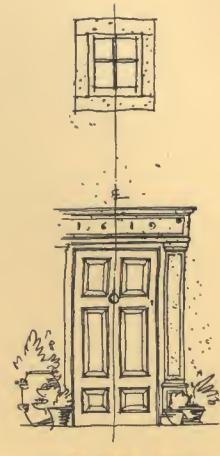
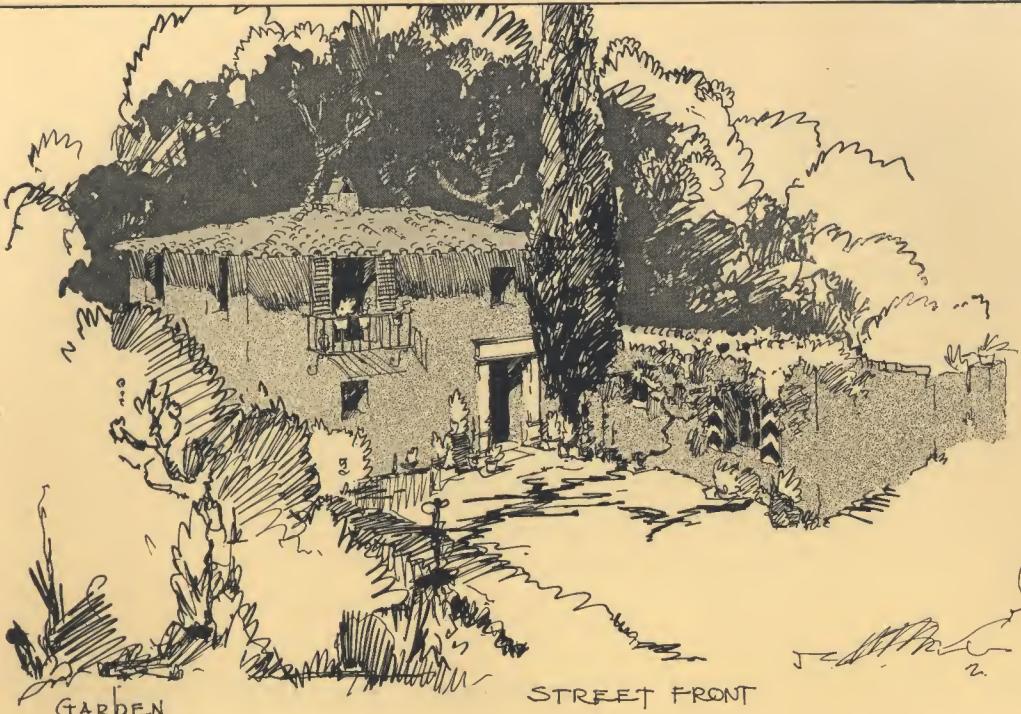
Your local architect should be consulted. His advice or supervision will mean the greater success for your home.

Because it, also, is permanent, fire-safe and richly beautiful, stucco is the almost universal material for the exterior finish of the Spanish house. Sometimes it is varied by quoins of rock set at the corners, or stone architraves placed about doors and

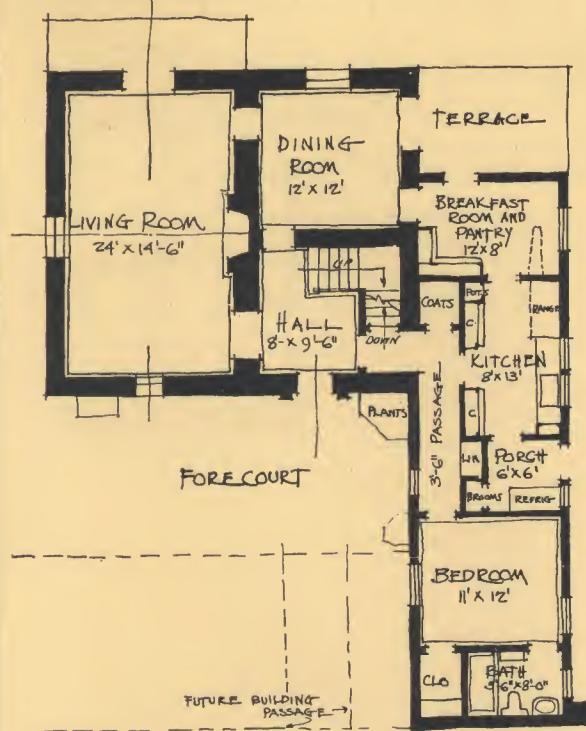
windows. But usually the elevation is a low, broad-lined façade of rough-textured stucco. The typical colors are yellows, white, pinks or rich earth-reds, and a representative Spanish texture is the coarse brush-finish shown here, which was obtained by applying Oriental Stucco Finish over Oriental Stucco Base-Coat.

In general, the style of the Spanish interior is based on broad wall spaces, rather free of ornament, whose beauty is inherent in the play of light and shade over the palm-finished plastic material. The roughness of the surface will vary with the dimensions of the room, but the texture illustrated here may be considered a representative Spanish treatment. With Textone, the plastic decorative material which gives both texture and tone in one coat, this can be reproduced exactly in any of the warm tints or rich hues that the Spaniards used. Or it may be modified to suit any new adaptation of the style.

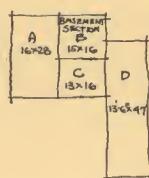




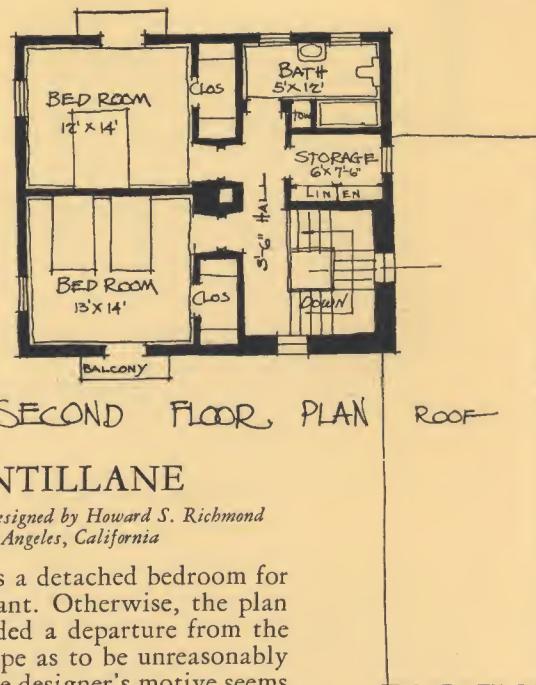
ENTRANCE DETAIL



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



$A = 148 \times 19 = 8512$   
 $B = 240 \times 27 = 6480$   
 $C = 208 \times 19 = 3952$   
 $D = 634 \times 11 = 697$   
 TOTAL 25,918 CU. FT  
 CUBICAL CONTENTS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

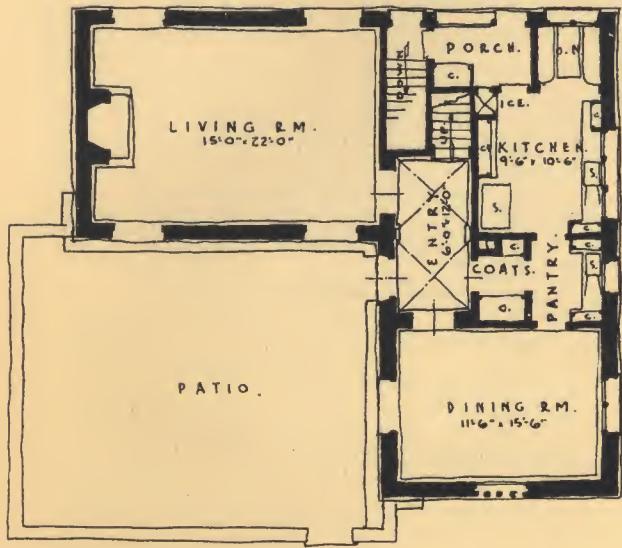
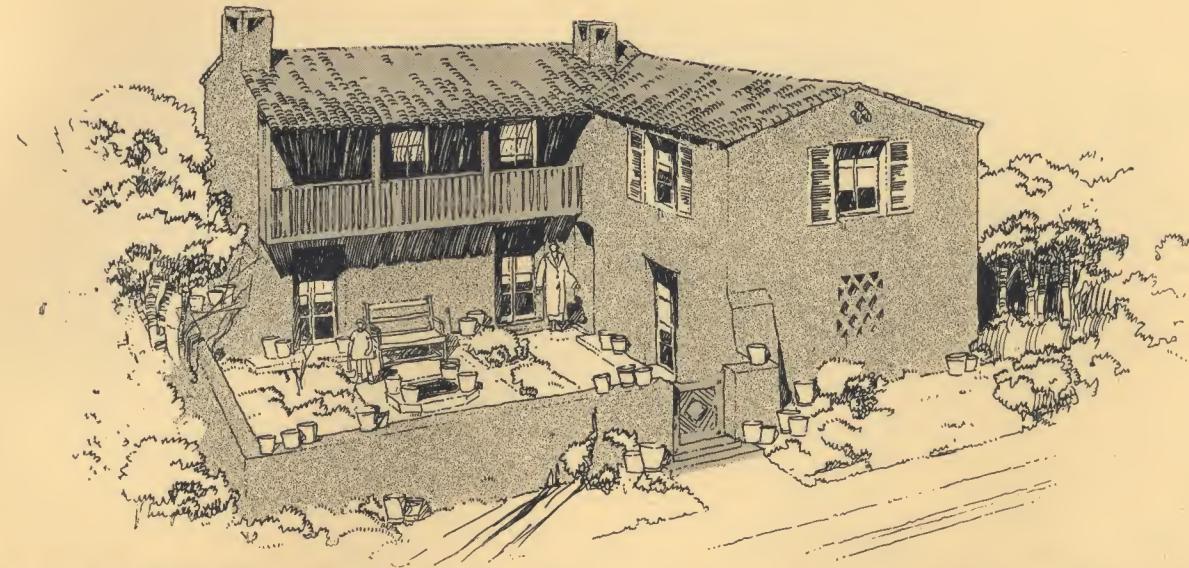
### SANTILLANE

Second Prize. Designed by Howard S. Richmond  
Los Angeles, California

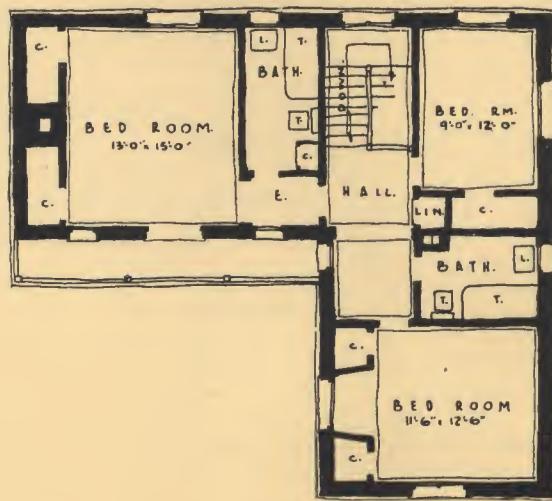
Here, again, is a detached bedroom for guests or servant. Otherwise, the plan is not so decided a departure from the familiar L-shape as to be unreasonably expensive. The designer's motive seems to have been to include everything which experience shows the modern housewife desires. He has succeeded, as witness the breakfast-nook combined with pantry, the built-in ironing-board and broom-closet, the isolated service entry, the large closets and storage-alcove upstairs. A beautiful color-scheme is suggested, with which no more detail than the simple architrave around the door and the graceful but inelaborate balcony will be required to make this home really exquisite in appearance.

### COLOR SCHEME

ROOF - RED ITALIAN  
 BROAD PAN & COVER TILE  
 WALLS - UNVEN PLASTER  
 WASHED & WEATHERED - LIGHT  
 WARM PINK, BUFF.  
 SHUTTERS AND SASH - BLUE  
 GREEN.  
 DOORS - WEATHERED WALNUT  
 PLANTING - GRAPE VINES CYPRESS  
 ELM-OAK & POPLAR TREES  
 STRIPED SHUTTER - BLUE & WHITE



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

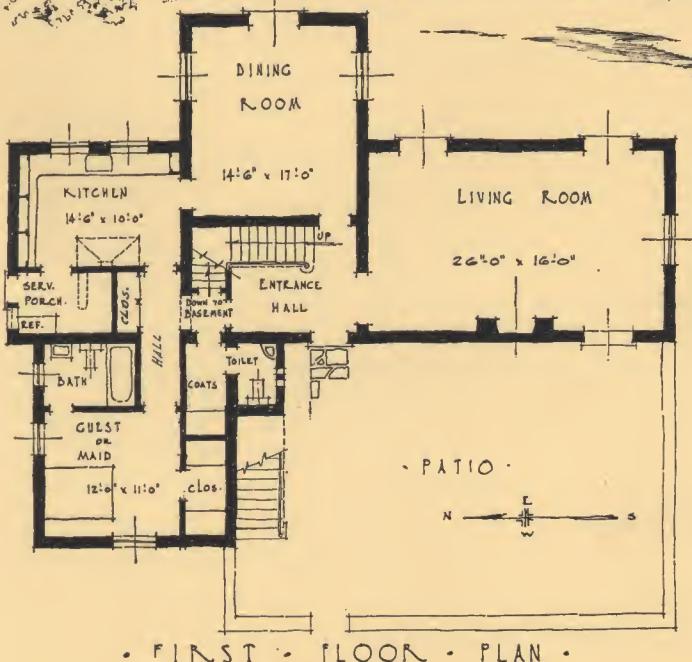
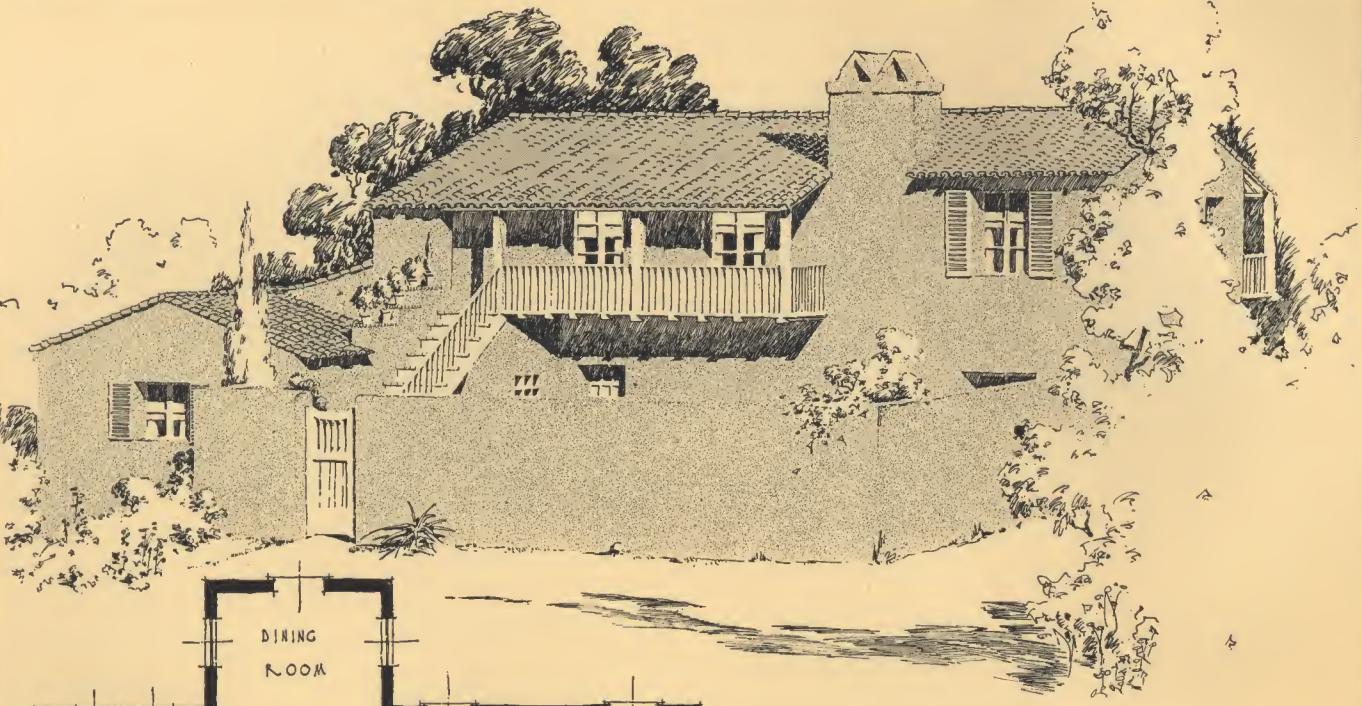
## TRUJILLO

Fourth Prize. Designed by Angus McD. McSweeney  
San Francisco, California

If you should see a home like this hugging the cliffs along some road in the Pyrenees, you'd exclaim, "How enchanting!" So it would be, too, if built in some pretty American suburb. Its service-end is replete with labor-saving and comfort-giving details—breakfast-nook, built-in ironing board, cabinets and closets—and there are six closets on the second floor. The exterior detail actually required is slight and the design lends itself to the "fixing up" by the owner himself which adds individuality to any home. Its environs are planned to keep the children at home by providing a place for recreation with privacy.

NOTES.	
WALLS, PARTITIONS, FLOORS, ETC. TO BE OF STRUCTOLITE CONCRETE EXTERIOR FINISH TO BE ORIENTAL STUCCO NEARLY WHITE WITH TILE ROOF.	
C. V. BAGE.	
A: 17'0" x 40'6": 688.5	sq. ft.
B: 12'0" x 19'6": 351	
C: 10'0" x 17'0": 170	
A: 688.5 x 20' x 13'600	
B: 351 x 19' x 6669	cu. ft.
C: 170 x 8 x 1360	
21784 x 50 = 10894.50	
TOTAL COST \$10,894.50	
A	C.
C. BASEM'T.	B.





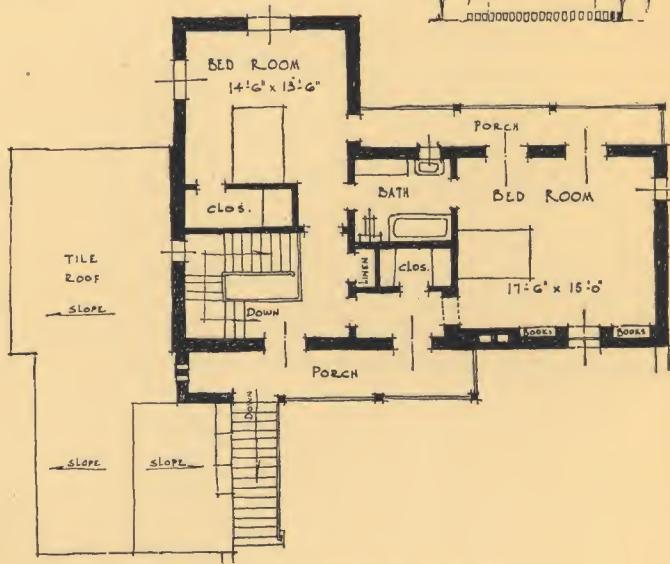
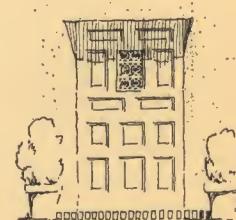
## CAPISTRANO

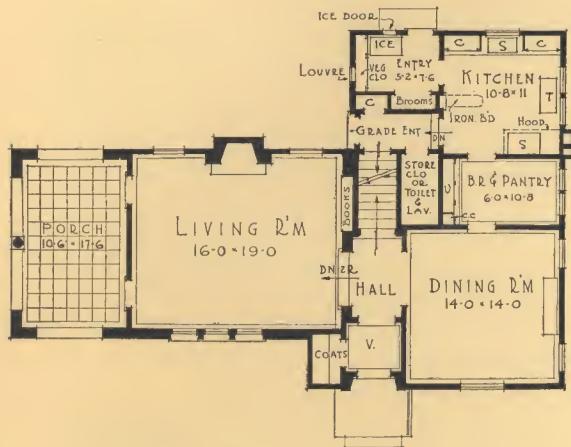
Honorable Mention. Designed by C. J. W. Lemmon  
Los Angeles, California

Frankly, this novel home is not for the family of too-modest means, but it offers many advantages to the builder who can afford it. Chief of these are the side-entry to the kitchen and the segregated guest or maid's room with bath, ample closet and hallway. The coat-room and toilet off the entrance-hall also would prove convenient. The second floor with its two porches, big closets, unusually large bedrooms and built-in bookshelves adds to delightful living and entertaining. Spacious, finely lighted, with large fireplace and broad wall-surfaces, the living-room suggests rare effects to be obtained by the housewife with a flair for furnishing and decoration.

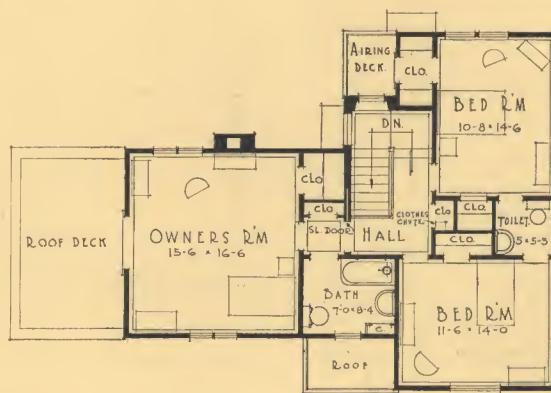
### CUBAGE - DATA -

A - 17'0" x 12'0" x 20'0" =	4080
B - 16'0" x 15'0" x 16'0" =	4680
(INCLUDING BASEMENT)	
C - 19'0" x 18'0" x 11'0" =	3762
D - 43'0" x 18'0" x 20'0" =	15480
E - 7'6" x 4'0" x 9'0" =	252
F - 21'0" x 4'0" x 8'0" =	213
G - 27'0" x 4'0" x 8'0" =	213
TOTAL CU. FEET	28660





• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •

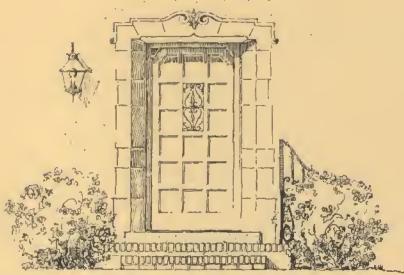


• SECOND FLOOR PLAN •

## ALTA MESA

*Designed by Harry L. Wagner  
Kansas City, Missouri*

Mission-motives, rather than the original Spanish ones, are combined here with the most modern conveniences to make this home typical of the best style now prevailing in California. Note these labor-savers and comfort-givers: on the main-floor, a large coat-room, built-in book-cases, a big closet that may be used for storage or may be equipped as an additional lavatory, cupboards in the combined pantry-breakfast-room, two kitchen cabinets, an installed ironing-board, a broom-locker and an extra closet in the side entry; on the second floor, only one bathroom but an extra toilet, six closets, a clothes-chute and, at the rear, a little airing porch. The living-room is to be beamed.



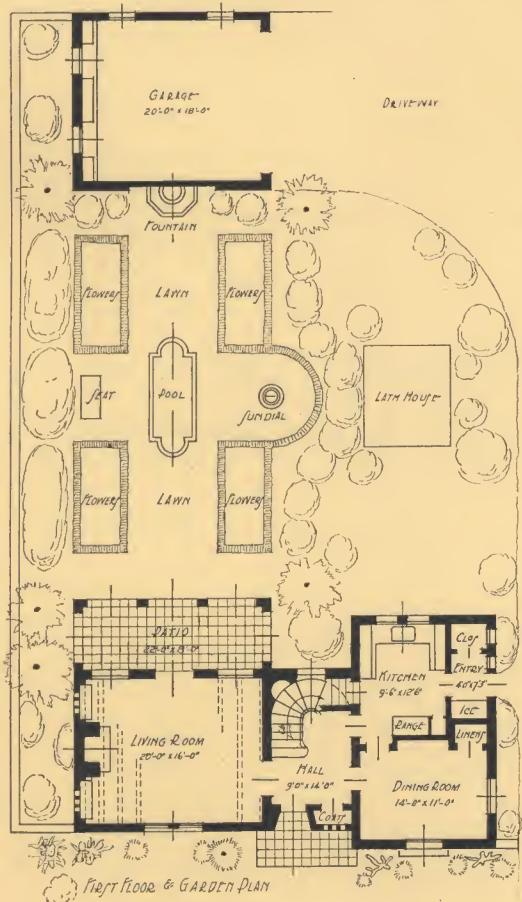
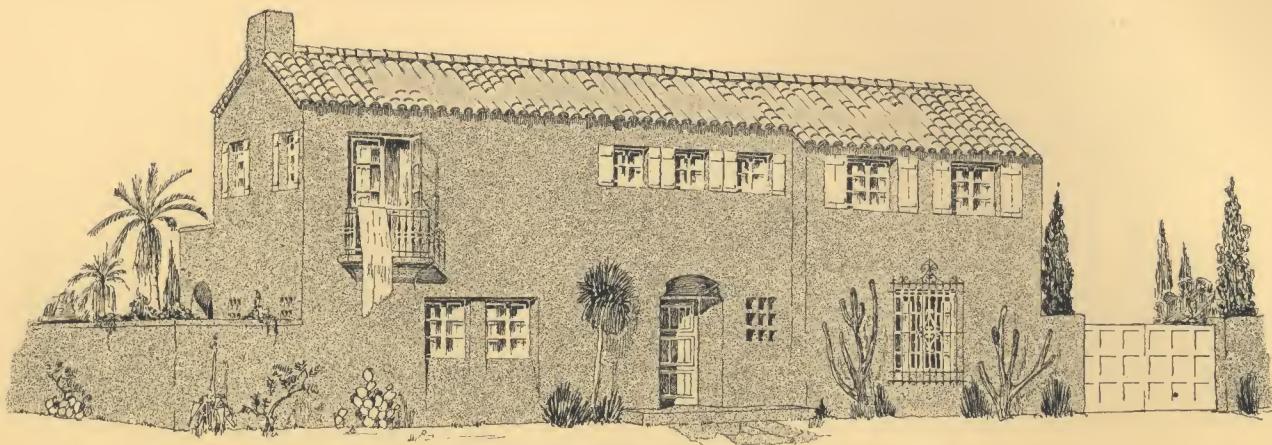
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

•COLOR SCHEME•

EXTERIOR STREVCOTITE WALLS  
STYCCOED, TROWLED FINISH, COLOR  
A LIGHT APRICOT. TVELOUISE DLVE  
FOR WIN. SASH & SHUTTERS. BALANCE  
OF WOOD TRIM STAINED LIGHT CHESTNT  
BROWN. MUSIQUE DE SPANISH TILE ROOF  
OF RLD. FIREFLASHED, & TERRA COTTA  
SHADES. IRON WORK DARK GREEN

OR BLACK  
SILKAGE

LIV. RM. WING M <sup>2</sup> = 20.286	=	9.975 CFT.
MAIN BODY D.R. K. HALL		
LTC. 20 = 33 x 27.3	=	17.985 "
FORCH 1/4 of 106 x 175 = 126	=	574 "
TOTAL CYDAGL	=	28,534 CFT



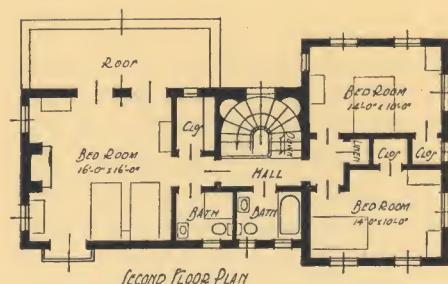
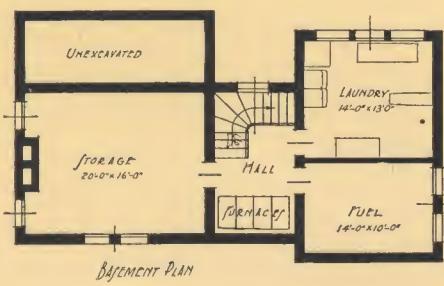
## VILLA REAL

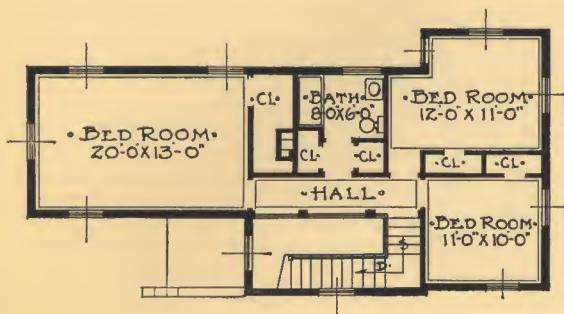
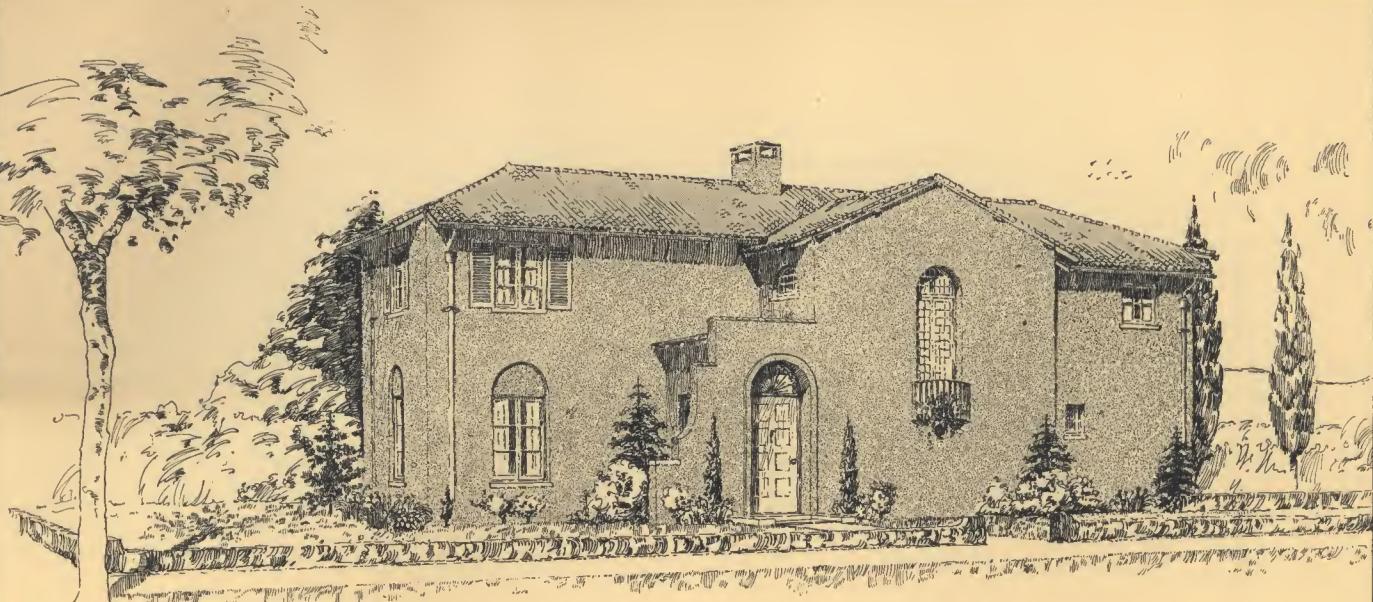
Designed by Rea P. Taylor  
Pasadena, California

Here the large hall with its coat-room tucked away in a corner and a winding staircase filling the end opposite the door is a special feature. A raftered ceiling is specified for the living-room. Note that a linen-closet as well as an alcove for sideboard are provided in the dining-room. The kitchen and service-entry are large enough to contain every aid to efficient housekeeping. There are four closets to serve the bedrooms. If economy were an object, one of the bath rooms could be eliminated and the basement could be reduced almost by half and still contain sufficient room for ordinary purposes. The garden-plan shows how many Californians give their homes the most attractive environments.

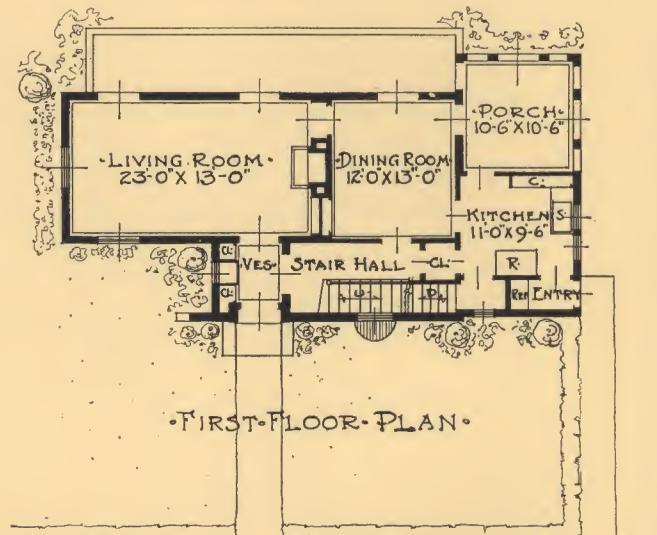
NOTE:  
OUTSIDE & SUPPORTING WALLS - STRUCTOLITE  
CONCRETE.  
OUTSIDE FINISH - ORIENTAL STUCCO.  
ROOF - SPECIAL MISSION TILE.  
FRAMES & PIAN COLOR - LIGHT Sage GREEN.  
DIMS OF "ANTIQUE STAIN"  
LIVING ROOM - WOOD CEILING  
IRON STAIR RAIL  
OAK DOORS & TRIM

C	A	B
<i>CUBAGE</i>		
A	18'-0" x 31'-0" x 27'-10"	15531
B	16'-0" x 26'-0" x 27'-10"	11579
C	8'-0" x 11'-0" x 12'-6"	550
	4	27660





SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

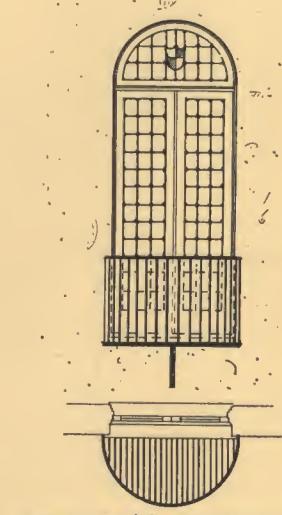
## LA CRESCENTA

Designed by John A. Peters  
Ithaca, New York

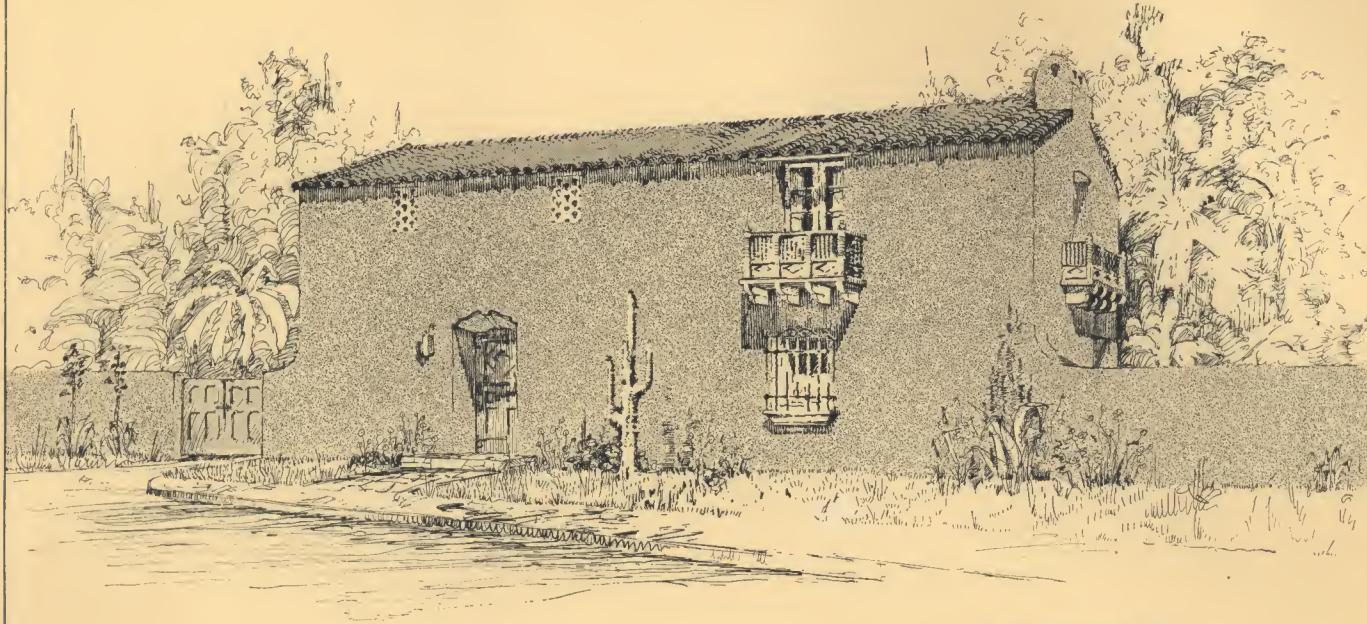
Both Italian and Spanish details are included here, as is frequently the case among contemporary homes in California. Many persons feel that such features as the round-arched doors and windows here shown relieve the severity of a pure Spanish design. Lighted by the tall front window with the pretty grille, the hall running across the face of the house and giving separate entry to the kitchen and dining-room could be made into a beautiful feature of the interior. Attention is called to the three closets on the first floor, the five of them on the second, the exceptional exposure of all bedrooms, the size of the living-room and the convenient location of the kitchen with relation to the porch. The total width of the house is fifty feet and its greatest depth, thirty.

'A'	'B'
'D'	'C'
CUBAGE.	
A. 37'-6" x 14'-6" x 28' = 15,204	
B. 12'-0" x 25'-0" x 28' = 8,400	
C. 7'-6" x 16'-6" x 26' = 3,224	
D. 7'-0" x 7'-6" x 14' = 742	
TOTAL - 27,570	

EXTERIOR FINISH  
STUCCO - PINKISH WHITE  
RAFTERS - BLINDS & TRIM  
STAINED - REDDISH BROWN  
EAVES - STAINED PRUSSIAN  
BLUE  
TILE ROOF.



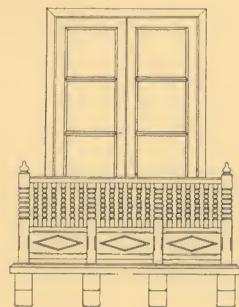
DETAILS - STAIR HALL WINDOW.



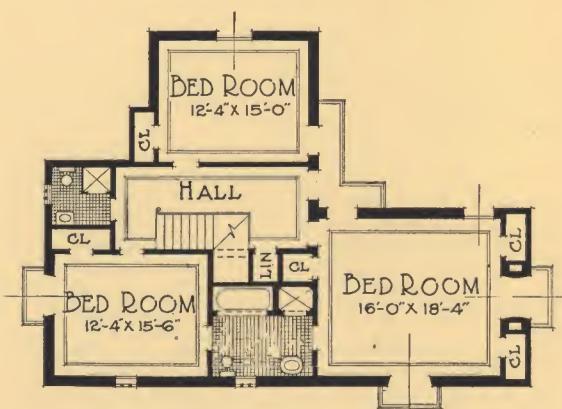
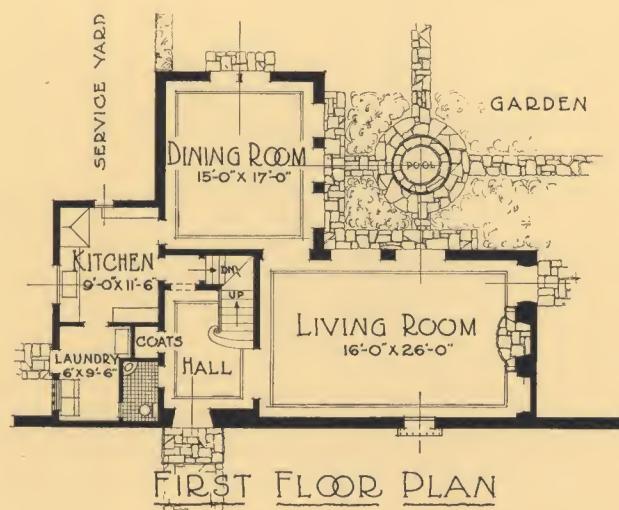
## LA ROBLA

Designed by U. Floyd Rible  
Los Angeles, California

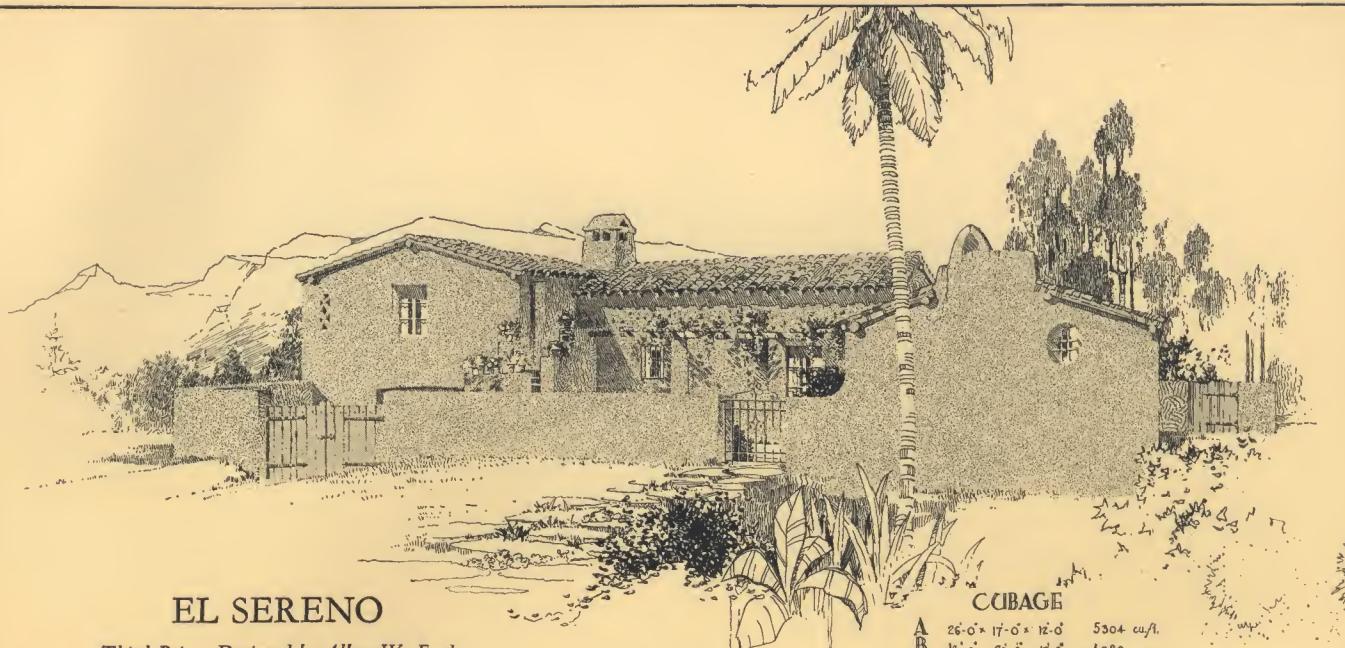
Its general perspective, its little second-floor windows, its balconies and grille and its treatment of the doorway mark this home as an excellent rendition of the Spanish style. Surely this living-room would prove a delight to the owner, having a great fireplace at the end and opening, as does the dining-room also, into a delightful patio. Note, in this connection, that the designer suggests a service-yard entirely shut off from the garden. There is a wash-room beside the coat-closet downstairs. Both the bathrooms have showers and one has a tub also. The second-floor plan is exceptional in that two of the bedrooms open upon balconies and one of them has three closets.



CUBAGE		NOTES
A		LEGEND
A	6579 <sup>8</sup>	
B	20036 <sup>8</sup>	
CELLAR	1440 <sup>8</sup>	
TOTAL	28057 <sup>8</sup>	
		ROOF: MISSION TILE LAID RANDOM EXTERIOR FACING: ANTIQUED WHITE STUCCO COATE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



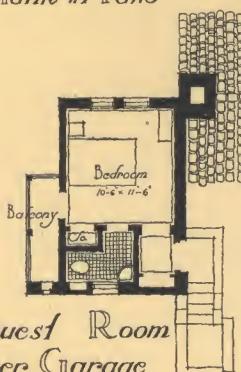
## EL SERENO

*Third Prize. Designed by Albert W. Ford  
Anaheim, California*

Everything from ironing-board and bookshelves to radio enclosure is provided for in this plan. Needless to say, the patio with its fountain, the tea-house in the garden, the guest-room over the garage and the garage itself need not all be built at the same time as the main structure. The latter alone would prove as pleasant to live in as it would be intriguing to look at. As here laid out, the whole little estate represents a happy ideal to work toward.



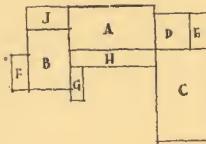
Detail of  
Tank in Patio



Guest Room  
over Garage

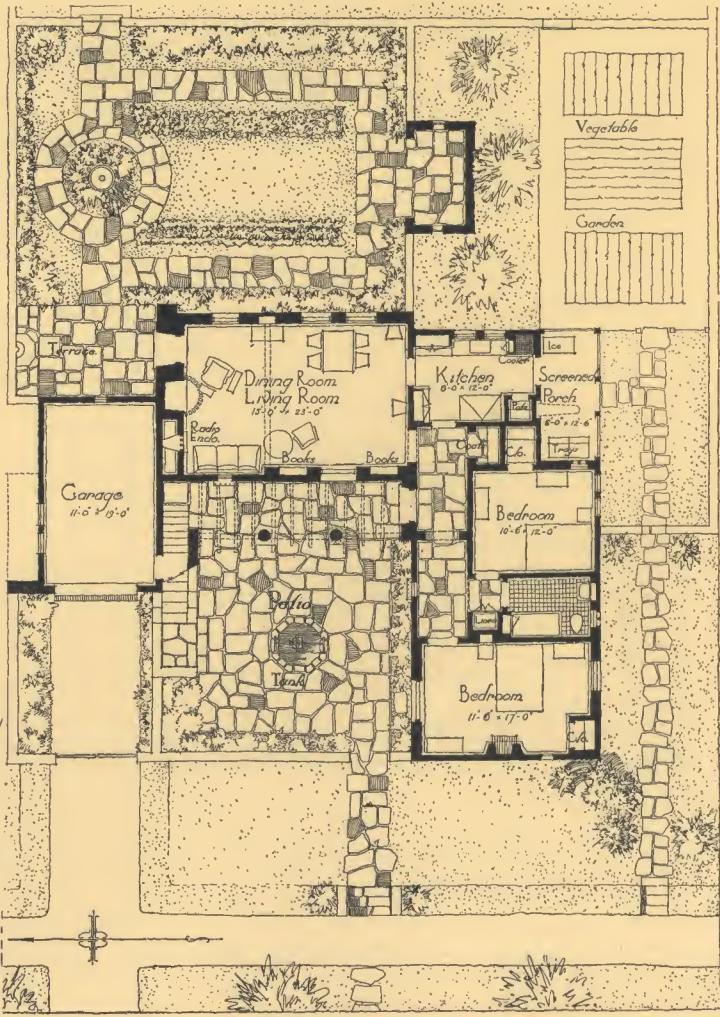
### SUGGESTIONS

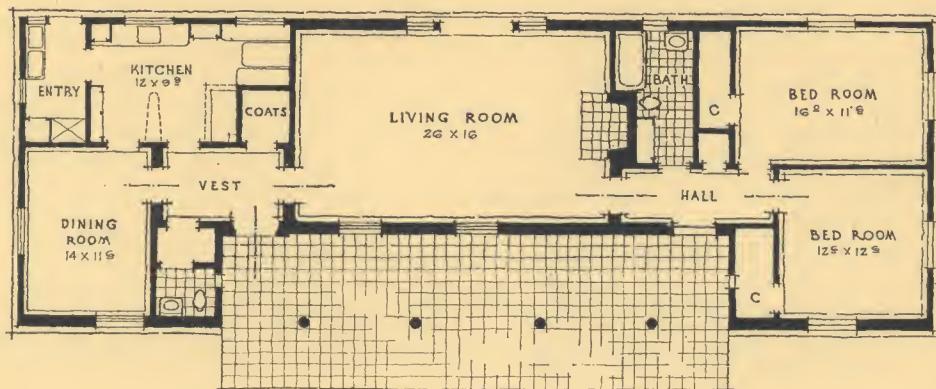
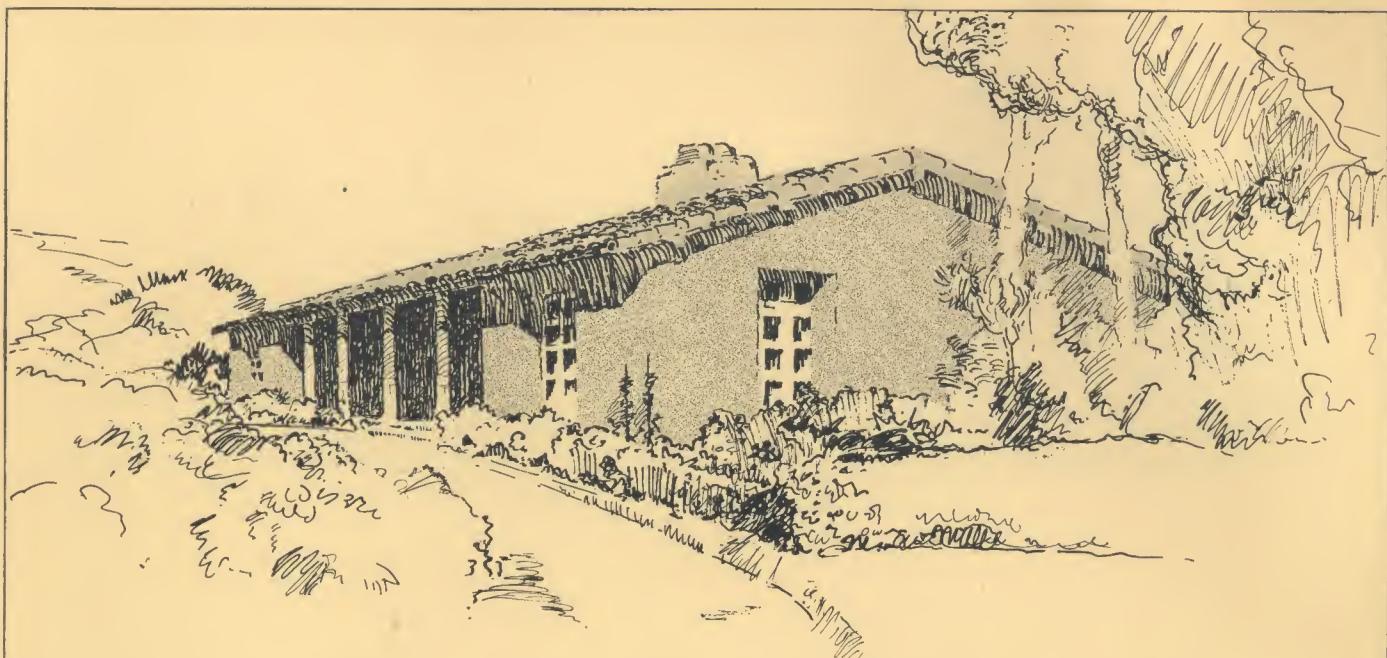
Chosen Exterior Stucco  
rounded corners all  
Whitewashed  
Rafter Purlins and  
Structural Woodwork Burnt  
and Brushed  
Window Frames Stained  
Brown - Sash Painted  
Orange Glazed with Blue  
Roof Tiles full range Tans  
Laid random with broken  
edges at the eaves  
Iron-work left Natural  
Gates and Exterior Doors  
Sandblasted and oiled only



### CUBAGE

A	26'-0" x 17'-0" x 12'-0"	5304 cu. ft.
B	12'-0" x 26'-0" x 17'-0"	4080 ..
C	10'-0" x 30'-0" x 10'-0"	3700 ..
D	12'-0" x 13'-0" x 16'-0"	1690 ..
E	6'-0" x 13'-0" x 9'-0"	176 ..
F	3'-0" x 12'-0" x 9'-0"	81 ..
G	4'-0" x 12'-0" x 8'-0"	96 ..
H	6'-0" x 25'-0" x 8'-0"	300 ..
Tea House	7'-0" x 11'-0" x 16'-0"	770 ..
	<b>Total</b>	18197 ..
	Balance of Cubage for paving Patio	



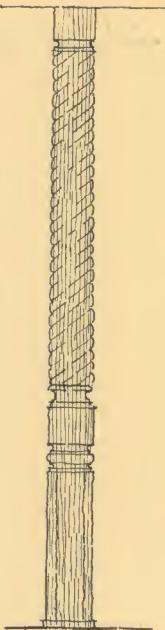


## EL RANCHITO

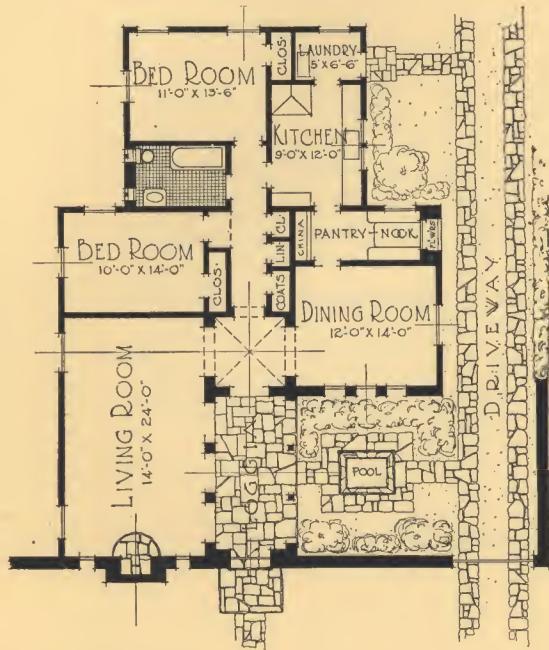
Honorable mention. Designed by William M. Stryker  
Los Angeles, California

Here is the California Mission style rendered to perfection. A picturesque bungalow especially adapted to a wide lot in a rural or suburban location. What pleasure the wide deep veranda would afford, overlooking a river or a lake or having a prospect from some hillside! Its floors might be paved with flagstones as well as with the tile that are shown. Screens and a few pieces of inexpensive but beautiful furniture would convert this porch into delightful sleeping quarters. In the house itself, the five exceptionally large closets, the breakfast nook, built-in ironing board and two halls are items that will attract the housewife. The man will appreciate the huge fireplace offering unlimited opportunity for the unconventional "camp fire" meal.

CUBAGE SCHEDULE	
76'-0"	5'-0"
4'-0"	42'-0"
AREA = A - $\frac{3}{4}$ B = $(76 \times 26) - (\frac{3}{4} \times 42 \times 8)$ = 1724 SQ. FT.	
CUBAGE = 1724 x 11.5 = 19826 CU. FT.	
NOTES	
RED MISSION TILE ROOF EXTERIOR WALLS CHALK-WHITE STUCCO ON STRUCTURE PADRE TILE PORCH FLOOR. WOOD COLUMNS STAINED BROWN	



• COLUMN - DETAIL •



• FLOOR PLAN •

• CUBAGE •	
A	5616 Cu.Ft.
B	9386 Do.
C	3419 Do.
D	416 Do.
TOTAL	18837 Do.

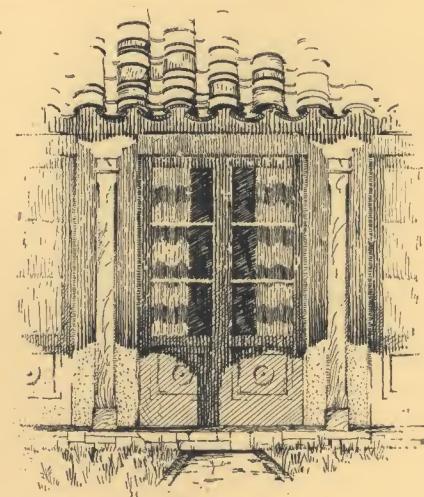
  

• NOTES •	
ROOF: GRANADA TILE VARI-COLOR RAW TO BURNT SIENNA LAID UP RANDOM EXTERIOR FACING: WHITE PLASTER COATED FADED COLORING.	

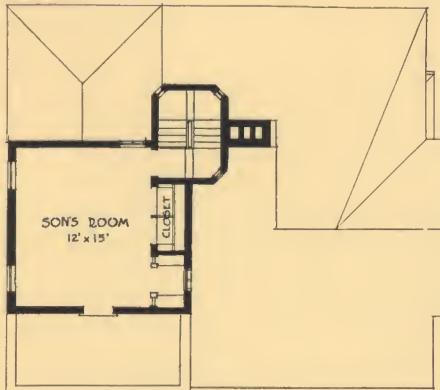
## TAOS

Designed by U. Floyd Rible  
Los Angeles, California

One enters this delightful little home through a loggia that skirts one side of a tiny patio. Within, one finds a little lobby with a coat-room behind it, a living-room fourteen feet wide and twenty-four feet deep with doors giving directly onto the garden again, and all the other requirements of a small family. The closet-space allotted to each bedroom is more extensive than usual, and there are two closets besides. The combined pantry, breakfast-nook and flower-alcove is a special attraction. A separate enclosure is allowed for the laundry. Bedrooms are so situated as to be quiet and well-lighted. The house is thirty-eight feet wide and fifty-two deep.

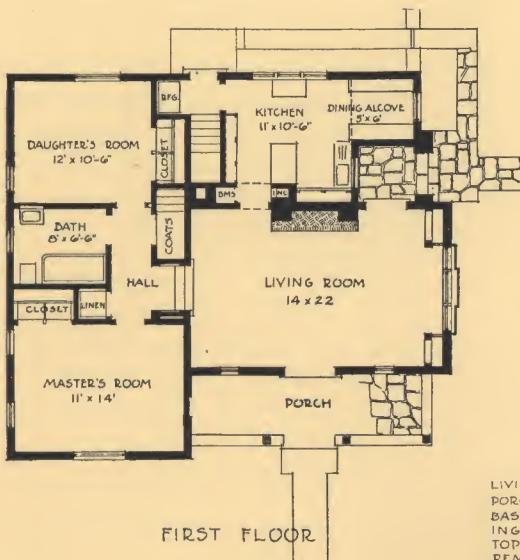


DETAIL OF BAY~  
LOGGIA



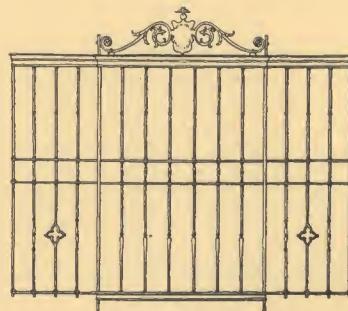
SECOND FLOOR

MATERIALS  
WALLS - TINTED STUCCO ON STRUCTOLITE  
CONCRETE  
ROOF MEDIUM SPANISH TILE



FIRST FLOOR

CUBAGE COMPUTATION  
LIVING QUARTERS  $26'6'' \times 21'0'' \times 12'0'' = 6684$  CUFT  
PORCH + 4 =  $6' \times 21' - 10' \times 4' = 315$  " "  
BASEMENT & SLEEPING QUARTERS TO  
TOP OF PARAPET  $33'6'' \times 16' \times 10'6'' = 10452$  " "  
REMAINDER OF SON'S 16' x 15'0" x 7'0" = 1680 " "  
STAIRS & ETC.  $8'6'' \times 7'0'' \times 10'0'' = 600$  " "  
TOTAL  $19751$  CUFT

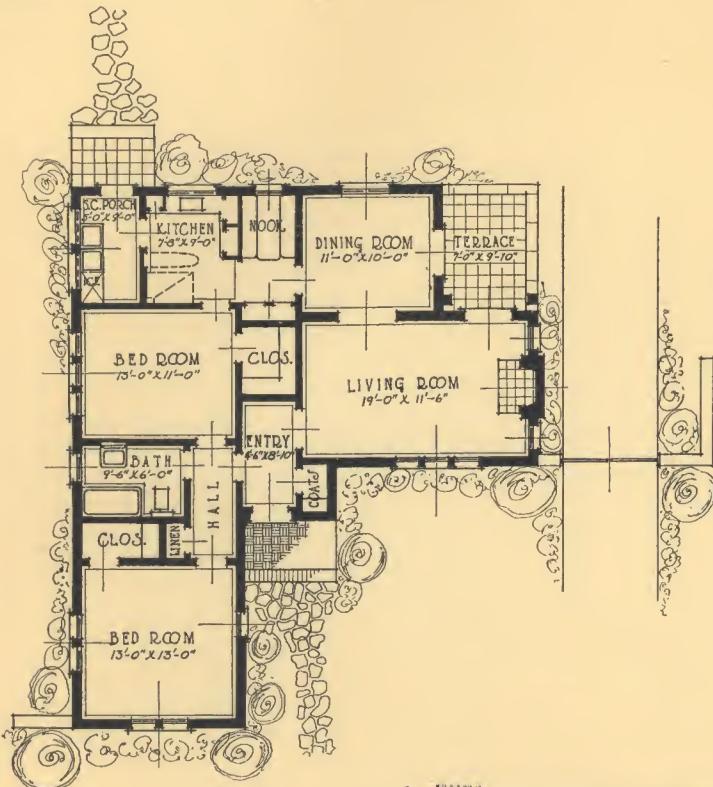
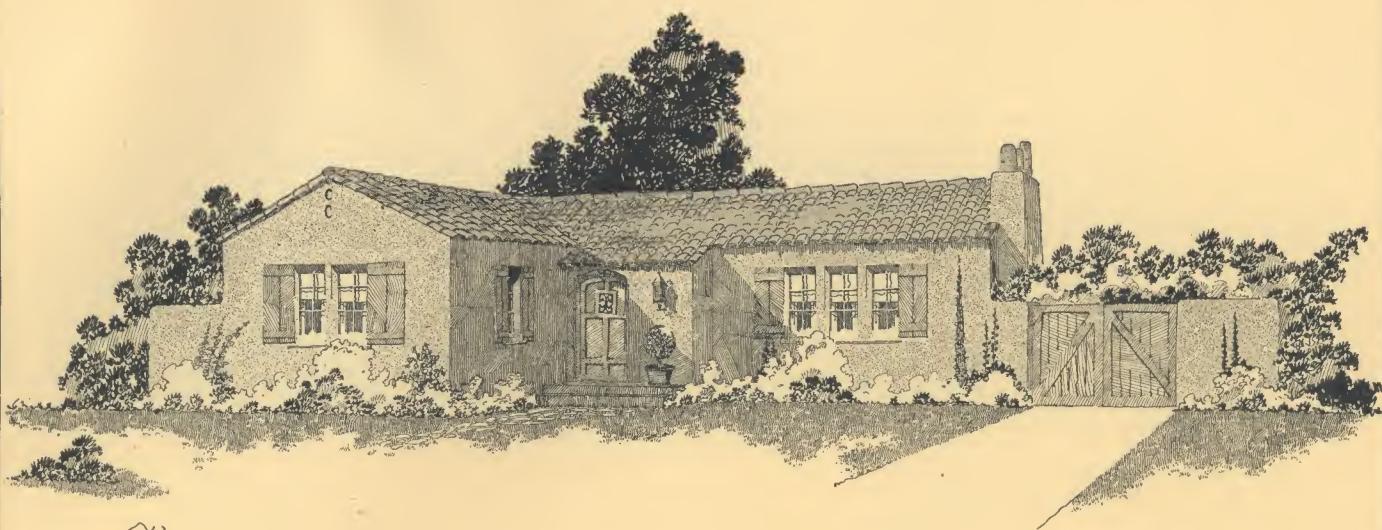


GRILLE - LIVING ROOM WINDOW

## CHIQUITA

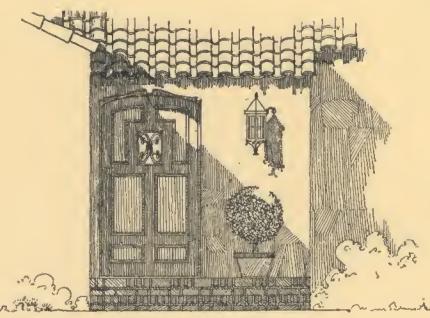
Designed by Herbert A. Magooon  
New York City

This is the only home included in this book in which only one of the bedrooms is set above the others. It makes an extremely compact arrangement and affords greater size to all the chambers. Only the bedroom wing need be excavated for a basement. The living-room is a spacious and beautifully exposed apartment, opening onto a porch both in front and at the rear, with a fireplace covering half of one entire wall. The arrangement of kitchen, entry and dining-alcove with plenty of room for all the housekeeper's requirements, is well worked out. There are four closets downstairs and one above and all of them are exceptionally large. The iron grille on the living-room window adds a fine touch of individuality.



### • FLOOR • PLAN •

**SUGGESTIONS**  
THE ROOFING TILE IS TO BE OF  
THE MEDIUM GRANADA TYPE.  
HAVING A DULL RED TINT.  
THE SHUTTERS ARE TO BE STAINED  
A WARM BROWN.  
THE STUCCO ON THE EXTERIOR  
IS TO BE AN EARTHY YELLOW.



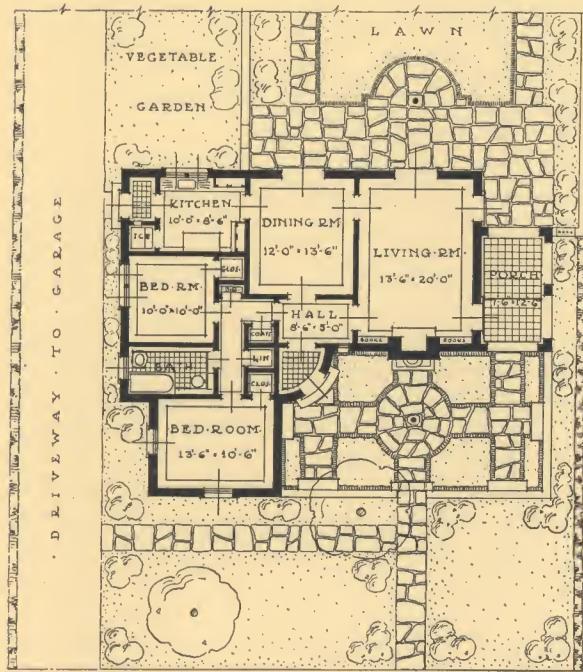
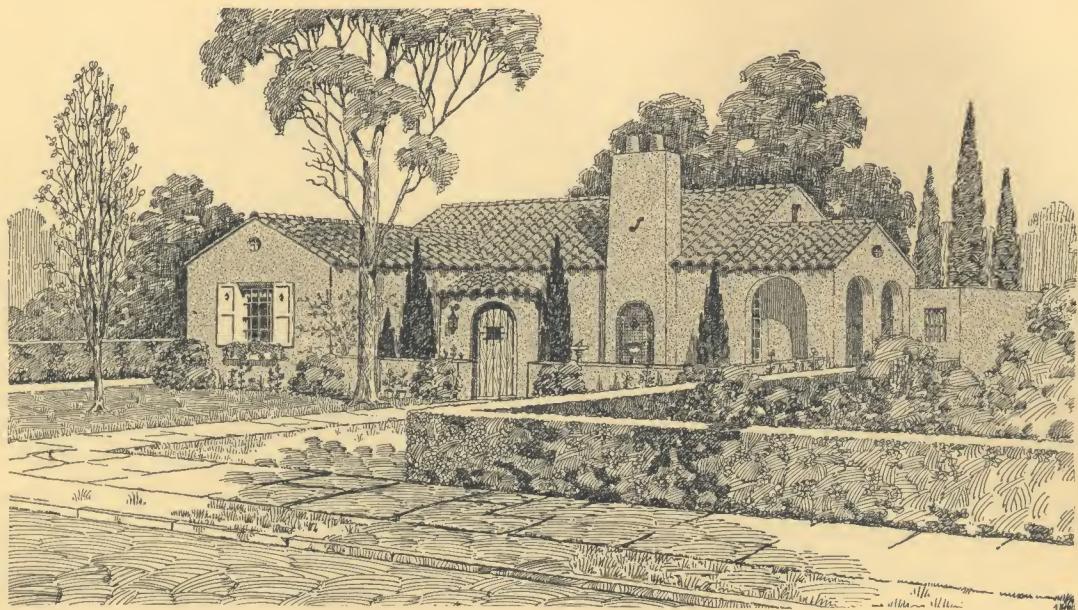
• ENTRANCE • DETAIL •

### AMARILLO

Designed by Russell Spencer  
Pasadena, California

Homes like this are what make Southern California an attraction to visitors from all parts of the country. Planned for such an environment, the basement has been omitted. Each bedroom has an unusually large closet, there are, in addition, a coat-room, a linen-locker and two built-in kitchen cabinets. The service arrangements are excellent. The rear entry is large enough for a refrigerator and other accessories; an ironing-board is provided for, and the breakfast-nook-and-pantry is both capacious and convenient. The floor-plan is a little deceptive in appearance for, though the bungalow is big enough for every requirement of a small family, it is only forty feet wide.

CUBICAL CONTENTS	
BEDROOM WING	5,964.3
SC. PORCH & KITCHEN	1,597.7
NOOK, CLO. & ENTRY	1,508.3
DINING ROOM & TERRACE	2,323.0
LIVING ROOM	2,944.5
COAT CLOSET	157.5
TOTAL CUBAGE	14,575.3



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

CUBIC CONTENTS

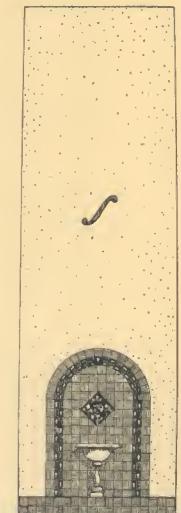
HOUSE: 42' x 22' x 15'	13,860
BED-RM (17'6" x 13'6")	3,557
PORCH (14'6" x 13')	400
ENTRY (4'6" x 4'11")	61
TOTAL	17,878

NOTE  
PORCH MAY BE MOVED TO REAR  
OF LIVING ROOM IF SIZE OF  
PLOT MAKES IT NECESSARY;  
OR, HOUSE MAY BE PLACED ON  
LOT WITH LIVING ROOM FACING  
STREET. EXTERIOR STUCCO  
TO BE WHITE, AND APPLIED  
ROUGHLY, AVOIDING MECHANICAL  
EVENNESS. EXTERIOR WOODWORK  
PAINTED GRAY-BLUE, ROOF TO BE  
RED MISSION TILE, LAID WITH-  
OUT MECHANICAL UNIFORMITY.

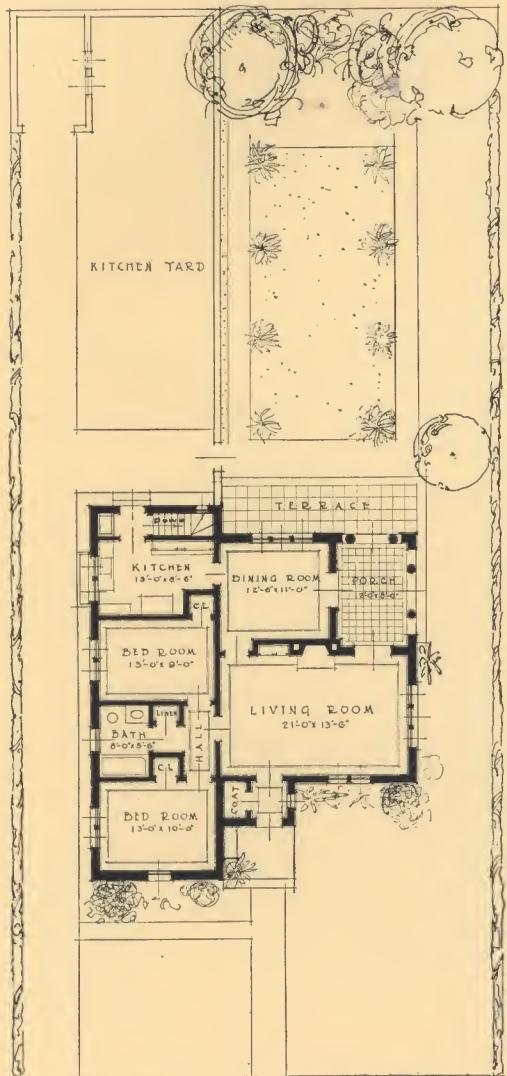
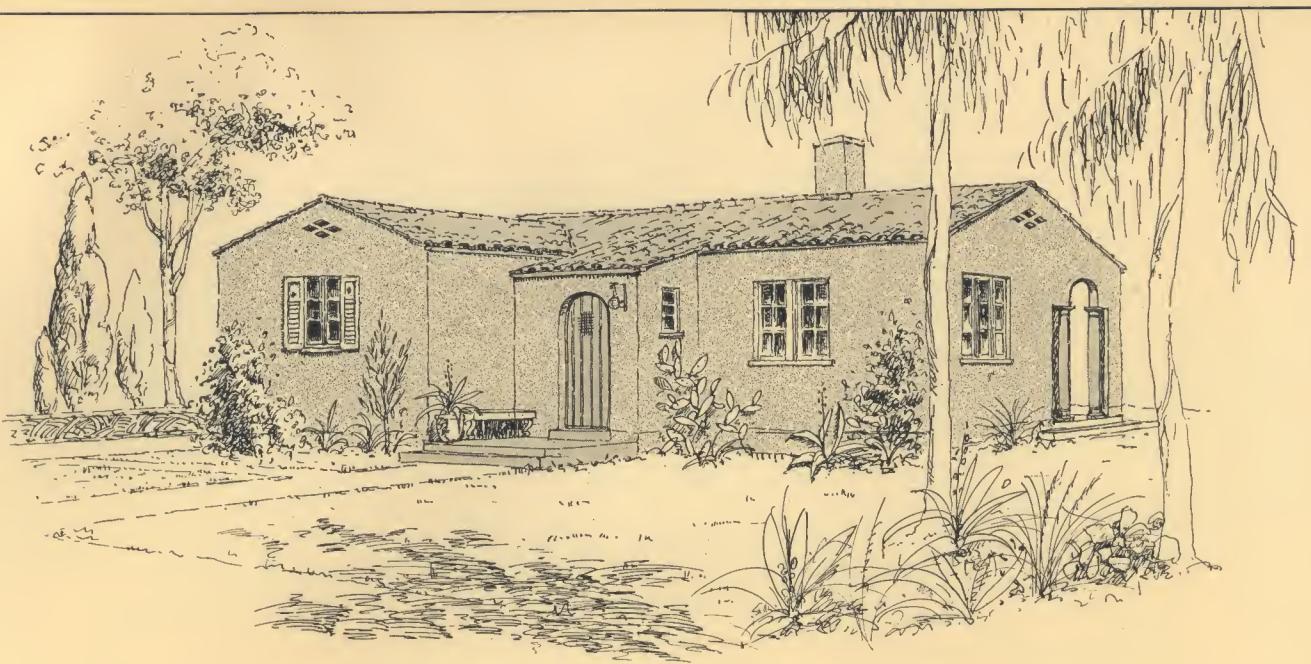
## CORTE MADERA

Designed by Leslie W. Devereux  
New York City

This is a variation of the familiar el-shaped plan, designed for a seventy-five-foot lot with space for a charming layout of grounds both in front and at the rear. The architect suggests that, if the size of the lot requires it, the porch be moved to the rear of the living-room or the house be placed with the living-room facing the street. Either arrangement would require only a sixty-foot lot without driveway space. All the customary accommodations of a bungalow are included. The little curved vestibule opening into the hall is out of the ordinary. So, also, the beautifully designed chimney with its tiled niche at the bottom, against which the waters of a little fountain could play. As planned, no basement is required, but of course one could be built under a portion of the house.



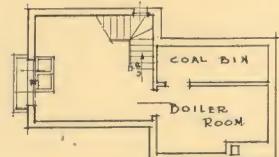
DETAIL OF CHIMNEY



## NOGALES

*Designed by Gumpel Matsuda  
Office of Trowbridge & Livingston, New York City*

This plan would solve the problem of the prospective home-builder in the East or the Middle West, who wants a practical plan of the California type for a small city-lot. The basement is planned for a cool climate. The total width is about thirty-six feet. The shelves beside the fireplace might be filled with china, or the other little treasures that are the pride of every home, or with books. The porch with wide doors leading from both dining-room and living-room is happily located. Besides the linen-locker and the coat-room there are two bedroom-closets which, with the large storage space in the basement, would be ample. The kitchen is above the average in size.

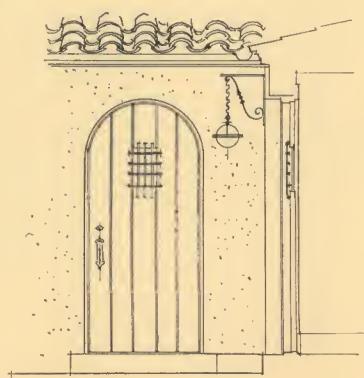


BASEMENT PLAN

CUBIC CONTENTS	
LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM & PORCH	28x22x15 = 8,000
BED ROOMS, KITCHEN, BATH-ROOM & HALL	42x15x15 = 8,190
VESTIBULE	8x5x11 = 440
BASEMENT	8x10x14 (11x12)
	= 3,48
TOTAL	19,006.

### NOTES

EXTERIOR WALL FINISH TO BE WHITE STUCCO, ROOF TO BE SPANISH TILE.  
SHUTTERS, MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR & SASH OF WINDOW PAINTED BOTTLE GREEN



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE



*New England Colonial "interior decoration" as it really was. The interior of the old John Ward house, Salem, Mass.*

## COLONIAL

WITH persons of conservative temperament, the American Colonial style is forever popular. It was evolved by our forefathers to meet the conditions of the particular regions they settled in, and so it gradually assumed different aspects in various localities. Thus it comes down to us in several types—the New England farmhouse, the Dutch Colonial, Pennsylvania Colonial and Southern Colonial—all of which are represented in this group of plans for fireproof homes.

Many adaptations of the original style are needed to make it suitable to present-day requirements. The builder's problem

is to adapt the lovely old forms to a permanent monolithic construction-system. For the architect today hesitates to recommend an all-wood home because he realizes that there would be many more remains of our early architecture had the materials then used been less subject to conflagration and the forces of decay. He realizes, too, that the increased cost of fuel, and radical changes of our national habits—the day of red flannels is gone forever!—make insulation a prime necessity in home construction.

Such adaptations have been made by the architects who drew these plans.

Consequently there will be found in this section bungalows and six-room houses, cottages of which a setting in an old-fashioned garden seems an essential part, and homes that are unusually beautiful apart from any special environment, semi-rural houses and city residences, dwellings suitable to the climate of any part of the United States and to the living conditions of any moderate-sized family.

Clapboards, shingles, stone and brick are among the finishing materials suggested for these designs. Exteriors of stucco, as used by the early settlers, either alone or in combination with other materials, also will be found here.



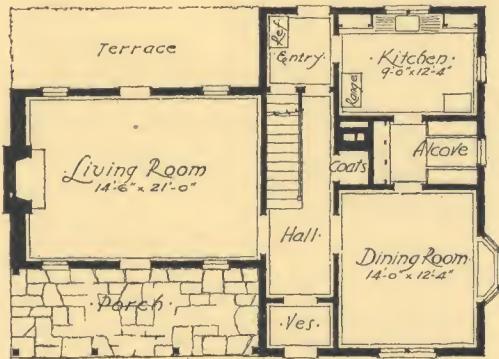
The typical Colonial treatment of stucco, as of other materials, was restrained. White, grey or ivory-tinted stucco was applied and finished by rubbing the surface with a wood float. This same treatment can be given today to the house in

this style, and the Colonial spirit will be preserved beautifully, with Oriental Stucco.

Most amateurs of architecture think that wall paper is the only interior treatment proper in this style of home. This is incorrect. It was not until after 1740 that papers came into general use in America. Before that the inside walls of homes were of three types: entirely paneled with wood, wainscoted with wood and plain plastered above, and all plastered.

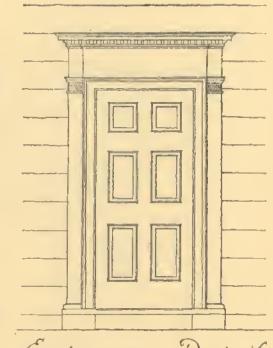


Typical plaster-work at that time was done with a wood float which sometimes was covered with carpet or burlap. In either case, it produced a fine-stippled surface which was altogether consistent with the quiet simplicity of the Colonial home. This effect can be reproduced today by using plain white Textone or by tinting it just enough to avoid the coldness of a pure white wall.



First Floor Plan

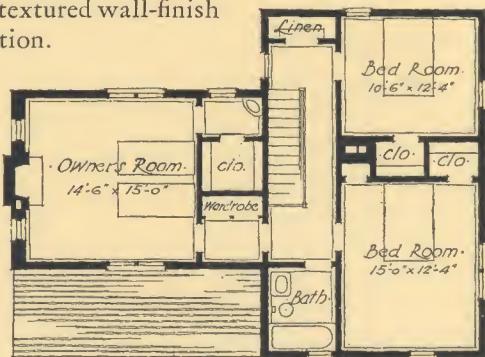
Cubage	
Living Room	King.
16' x 22' = 352 ft <sup>2</sup>	
352 ft <sup>2</sup> x 26' = 9152 cu ft.	
Main House.	
20' x 31' = 620 ft <sup>2</sup>	
620 ft <sup>2</sup> x 28' = 17360 "	
Porch.	
8' x 22' x 10' = 1760	
1760 cu ft. $\div \frac{1}{4}$ = 440 "	
Bay Window	- 50 -
Total Cubage =	27002 cu ft.
Color Scheme	
Field Stone, White.	
Hand Split Shingles 10" to	
weather, painted flat White.	



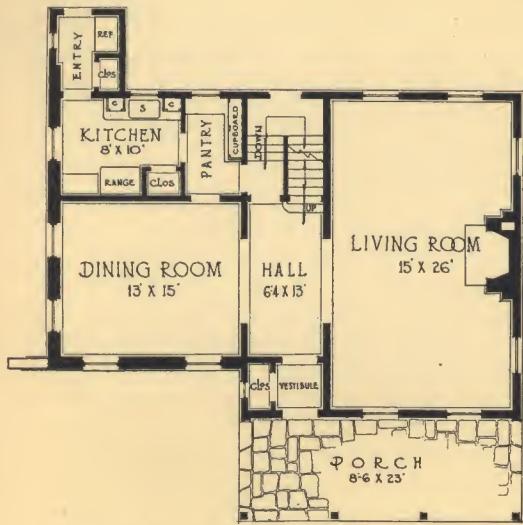
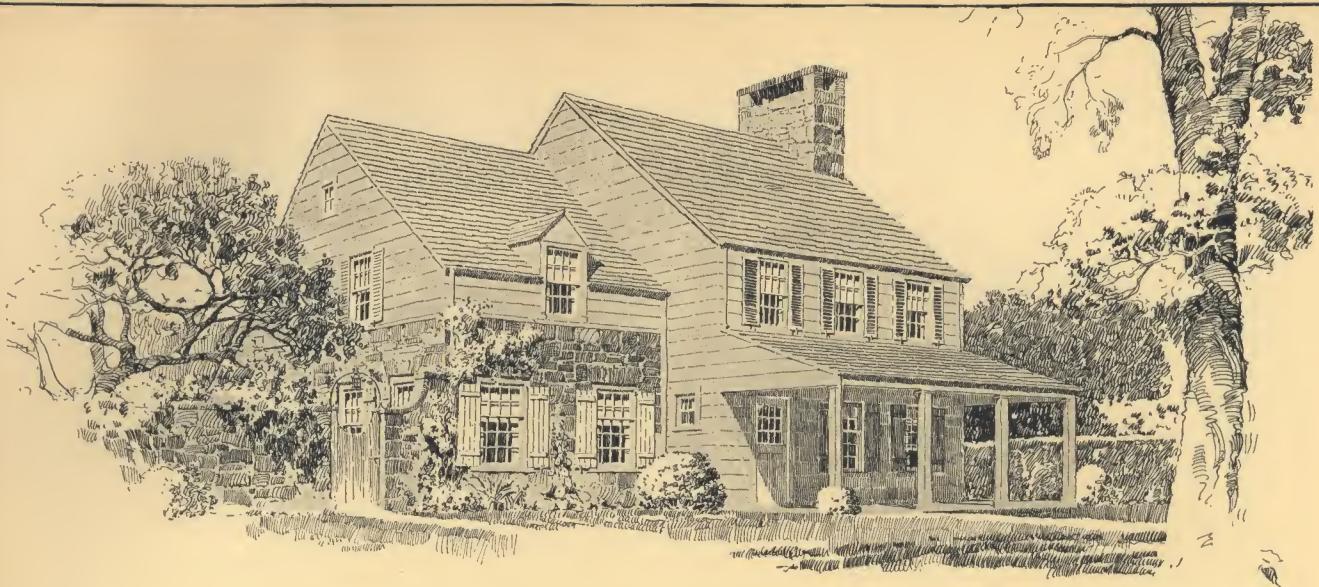
## SWAMPSCOTT

Third Prize. Designed by Howard R. Hutchinson  
Office of Benjamin Wistar Morris, New York City

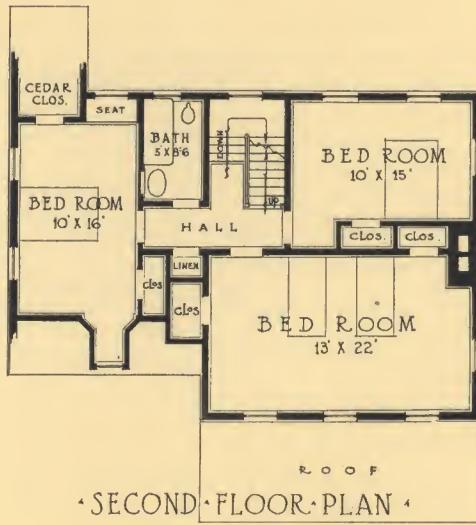
Field-stone and white hand-split shingles are suggested as the exterior facing for this conservative and finely proportioned Colonial home—another combination expressing the broad adaptability of Structolite Concrete. This is a delightful home without expensive "frills" which can be built on an ordinary lot, leaving plenty of room for garage or garden, and including all the conveniences required by a family of moderate size. Its interior should be treated with the same restraint and good taste that characterize the outside, and for this purpose the typical Colonial textured wall-finish is offered as a suggestion.



Second Floor Plan



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

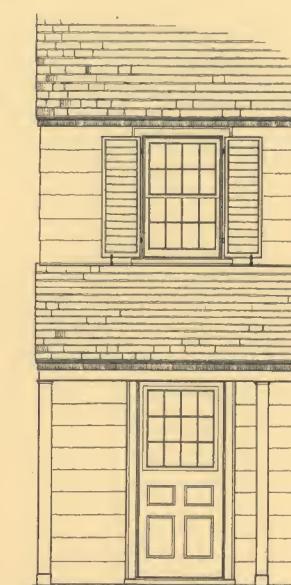
## STEEP BROOK

Honorable mention. Designed by Walter W. Wefferling  
Office of Fellheimer & Wagner, New York City

Part of this dignified and charming Colonial house is to be faced with rough stone and the rest with clapboards. The total width is only thirty-nine feet, making it a practical plan for a small lot. This home calls for a full basement, a cedar-closet under the rear roof-slope and storage-space in the attic. The traditional Colonial hall with stairway at one end and vestibule at the other and a full-depth living-room with a broad fireplace are features of the lower floor. The bedrooms are singularly well planned with regard to size, ventilation, light and closet-space.

Main House  
 $23 \times 27 \times 29 = 18009$   
 Wing  
 $16 \times 23 \times 27 = 9936$   
 Porch  
 $8'6 \times 23 \times 8'6 \div 4 = 416$   
 Entry  
 $6 \times 7 \times 12'6 = 525$   
 Total = 28886  
 Clapboards white, Ladders  
 etc white. Stone not  
 und. Roof Brown.

CUBAGE



DETAIL AT ENTRANCE



## GREENWICH

Designed by Gordon F. Street  
Denver, Colorado

### CUBAGE

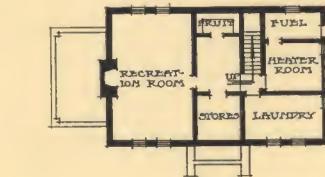
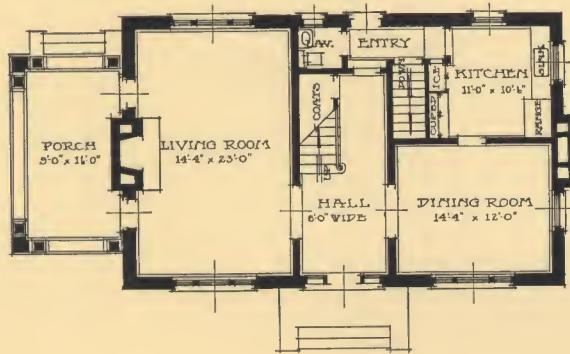
MAIN PORTION	1000 x 29 = 29000
PORCH	180 x 36 = 640
TOTAL	29640

### NOTES

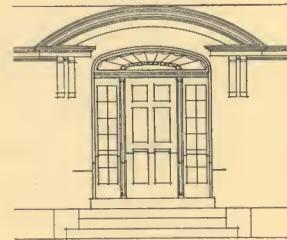
VALLS ~ STIFF MUD RED OR TAPESTRY BRICK ~  
WORMERS ~ CREAM FLOAT FINISH STUCCO ~ BROWN-GREEN STAINED WOOD SHINGLES ~ EXTERIOR WOOD WORK PAINTED WHITE ~ BLINDS PAINTED APPLE GREEN ~ ~

An altogether practical home in the ever-popular Dutch Colonial style. Not too wide for a fifty-foot lot nor too deep to allow for garden, garage and other accessories. The dressing-room adjoining the largest bed-chamber, the first-floor lavatory, the icebox with its outside fill and the four large closets upstairs, are features. The designer has been especially ingenious in planning the basement to make it pay dividends in the form of usable space rather than be a big item in initial cost from which the owner receives slight return. The fine drawing of details, their symmetrical arrangement and the combination of lovely colors suggested for the exterior would make this home noticeable in any city street in America.

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

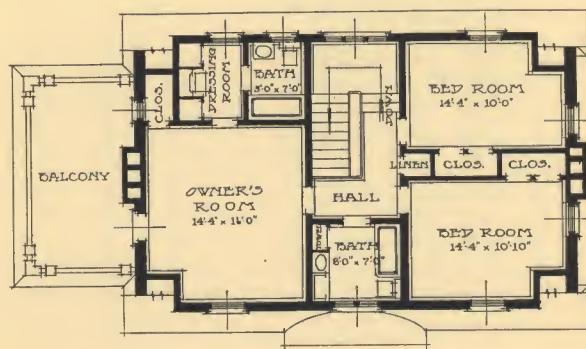


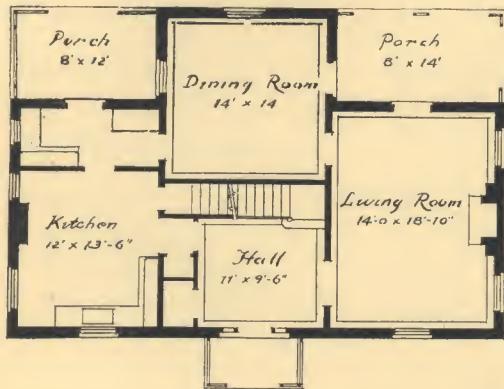
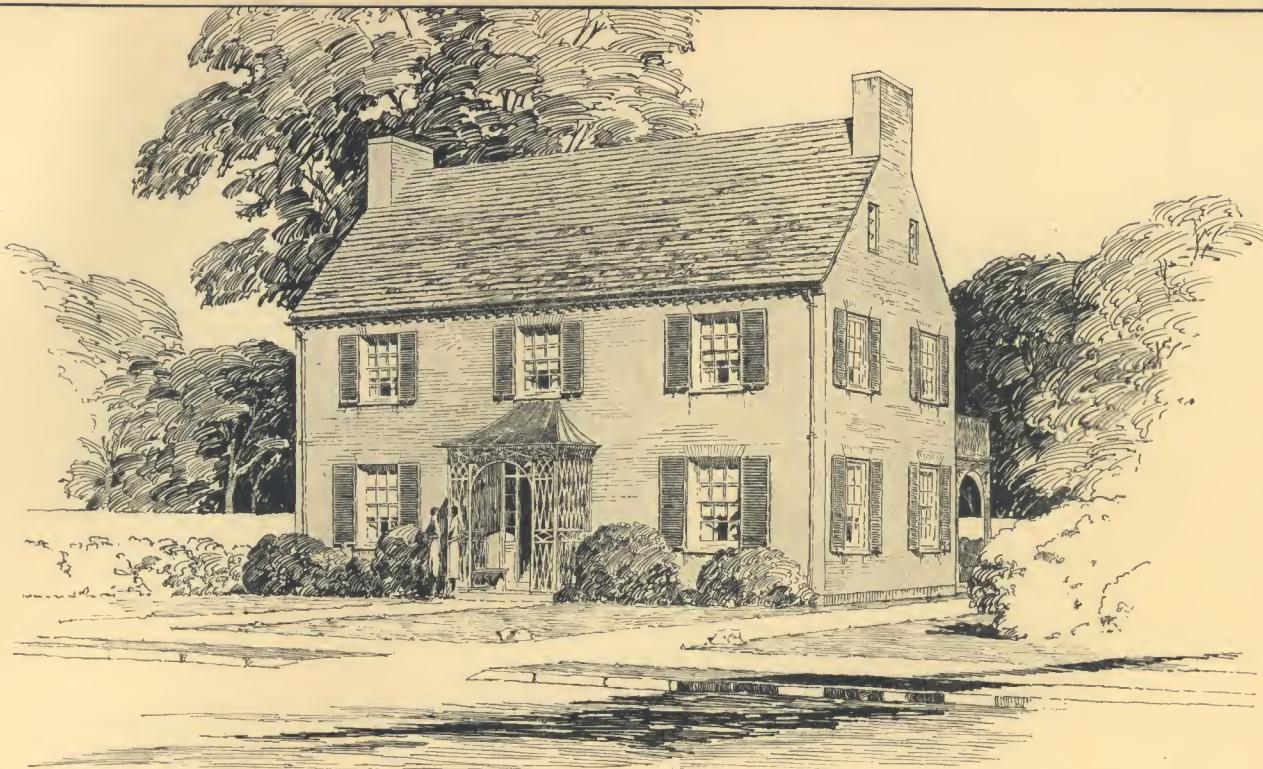
PLAN OF BASEMENT



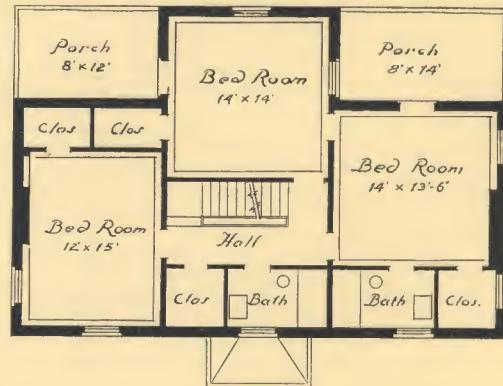
ENTRANCE DETAIL

PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR





*First Floor Plan*

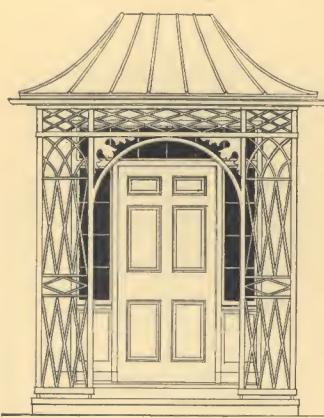


*Second Floor Plan*

## BRATTLEBORO

*Designed by Wakefield Worcester  
New York City*

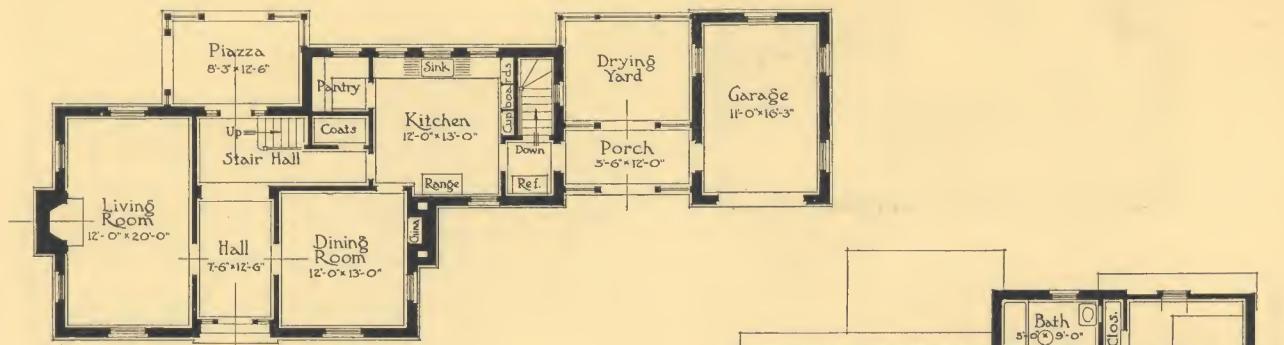
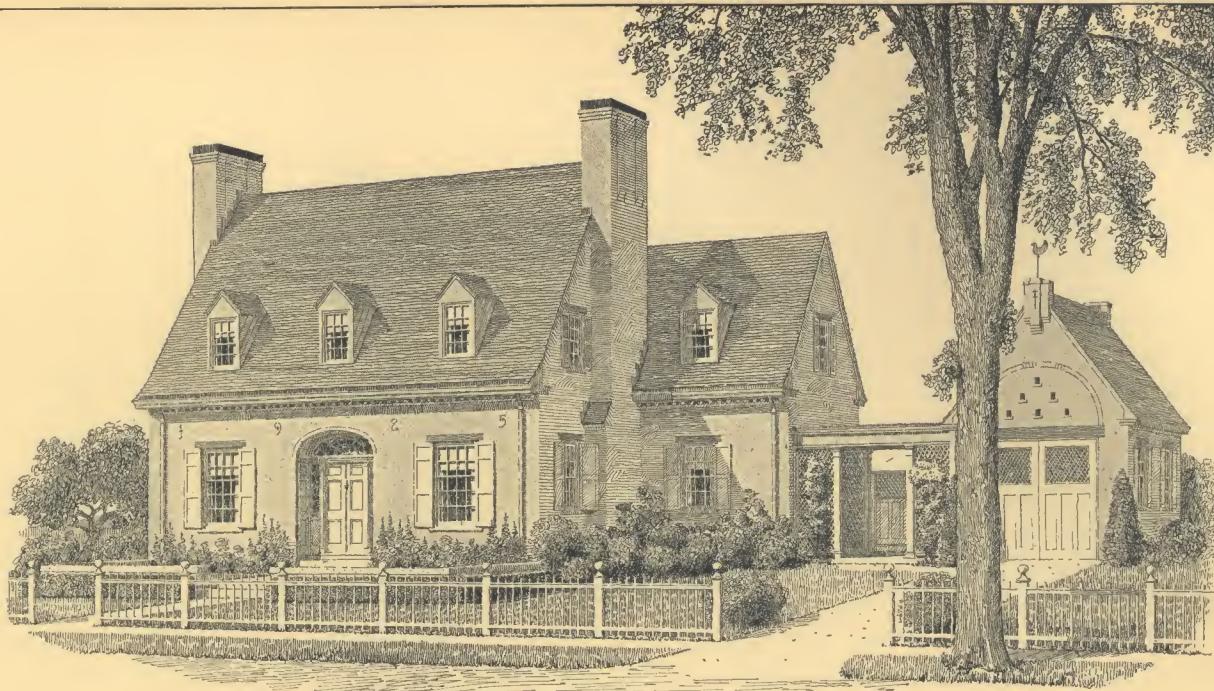
Under English influence, the later homes in the American colonies, especially in the towns, assumed a style that is known as Georgian. Such a house is this one which, measuring only forty-two feet wide, is eminently practical for a city-site. The lattice-work entry and porch-decoration is a novel feature of the exterior. The rear projection, which gives the dining-room and principal bedroom light from three sides, is a strikingly desirable item in the plan. The fact that all the walls are rectangular would simplify the pouring of the Structolite walls and partitions and hence would minimize the expense and time required for erection.



## CUBAGE

House  $42 \times 20.3 \times 30 + 15.5 \times 8 \times 28 = 29,050$   
Porches  $26 \times 8 \times 12 + 4 \times 8 \times 12 \div 4 = 720$   
Total Volume in Cubic Feet 29,770

• • •  
EXTERIOR WALLS FACED  
WITH RUN OF KILN COMMON  
BRICK & PAINTED WHITE &  
ROOF OF SLATE OR SHINGLES  
& WOOD LATTICE, BLINDS,  
ENTRANCE DOOR AND SASH  
PAINTED GREEN

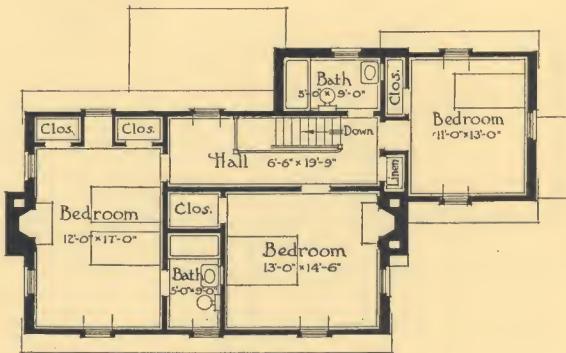


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

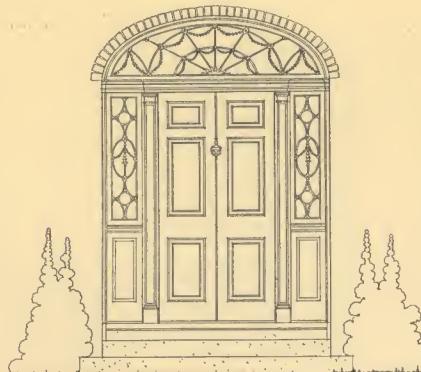
## FERNECROFT

Designed by Harold A. Rich  
Auburndale, Massachusetts

It doesn't belie its appearance of spaciousness. Not only are all the rooms exceptionally large, but the halls and closets, both upstairs and down, are such as to avoid the cramped effect that one is conscious of in so many present-day dwellings. The bedroom in the wing, with its lighting on three sides, would make a beautiful children's room. Special features are the fireplaces in the two other sleeping-chambers. There is room in the kitchen for every imaginable convenience, and the disposition of the grounds is worked out skillfully. Note that the lintels for the window-openings are of wood; this is a typical Colonial treatment, and is less expensive than stone trim.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



CUBAGE				
Item	Length	Width	Height	Cu. Ft.
Main House	34.00	21.83	29.00	21,438
Kitchen Wing	13.67	14.83	26.25	5,322
Pantry, Etc.	10.67	5.50	26.25	1,540
Piazza	13.50	8.75	10.33	305
Porch	12.00	6.50	10.33	202
Dormers	7	3.08	2.08	5.33
Chimneys	2	1.75	6.00	40.75
	2	.50	6.00	6.00
				36
				Total 29,939

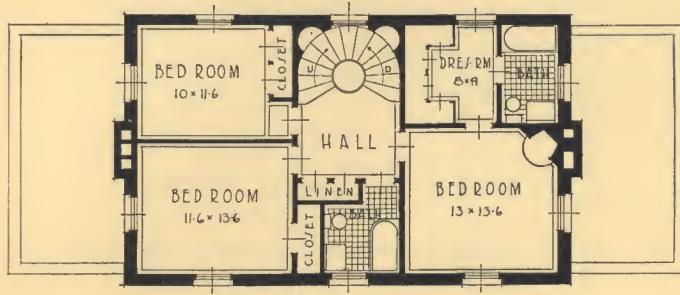
*Garage is not required by program and is not included in cubage*

### MATERIALS

Walls are to be of Structolite concrete, faced with whitewashed brick.

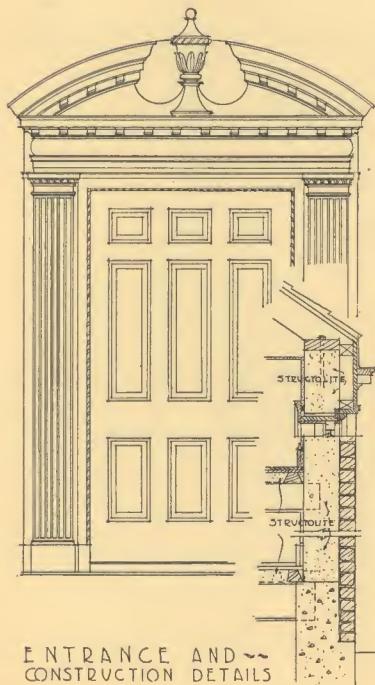
Roofs are to be covered with black slate or weathered grey shingles.

Lintels are to be weathered oak, shutters and blinds a dull blue-green, and all other woodwork white.

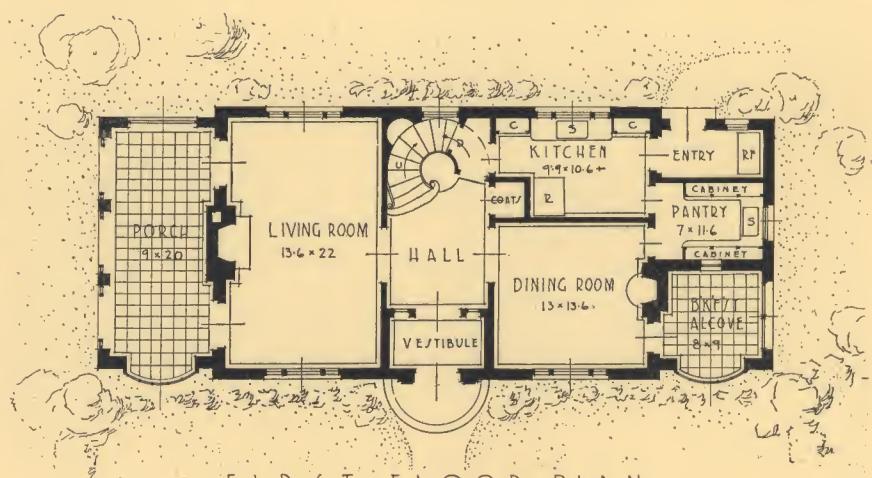


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

CUBAGE  
 HOME 39'24" x 29'6" = 276120  
 PANTRY 10' x 13'6" x 11' = 14850  
 BKF ALC 10' x 9'  $\frac{1}{4}$  = 2480  
 PORCH 10' x 22'  $\frac{1}{4}$  = 6050  
 TOTAL CU.FT. 29950  
 AT 50¢ CU.FT. \$14975.  
 EXTERIOR FINISH  
 VARIEGATED RED BRICK  
 VENEER - SLATE OR  
 TILE ROOF - - -



ENTRANCE AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

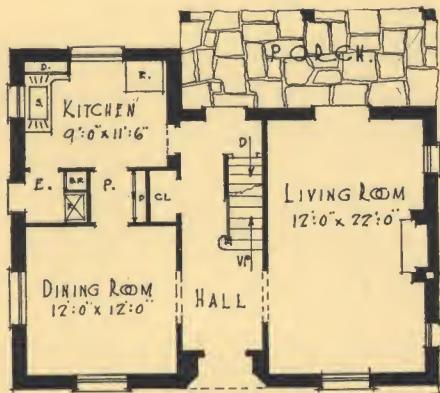


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

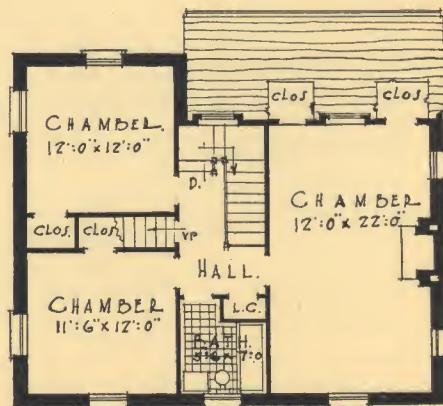
## CHESTNUT HILL

Designed by P. Donald Horgan  
 Office of Mundie & Jensen, Chicago, Illinois

The circular staircase, large open hearths in living-room and dining-room, the cross-corner fireplace in the master's bedroom and the curved bays in the porch and breakfast-alcove are features such as imparted an atmosphere of ease and gentility to American dwellings in the period of the Early Republic. This home with its refined cornice and entry-detail, its especially commodious bedroom accessories and its plan conducive to unique decorative effects is intended for those who prize the distinctive. It may be added that the breakfast alcove is not intended for the business-man's hurried sip-and-bite in the morning so much as for the leisure and comfort essential to any repast in such pleasant surroundings.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

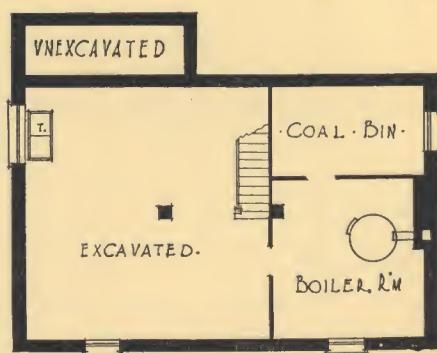
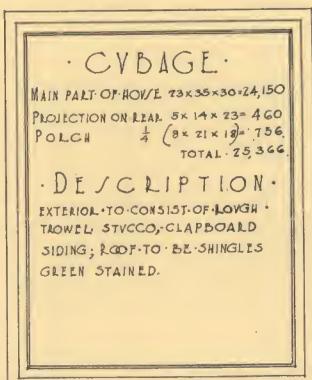


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

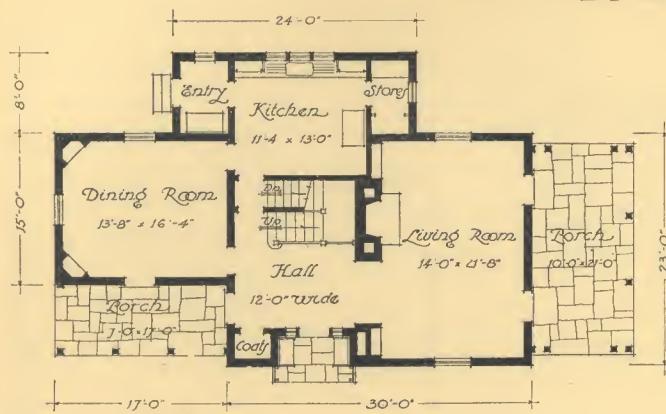
## INDIAN ORCHARD

Designed by Henry F. Joseph  
Brooklyn, New York

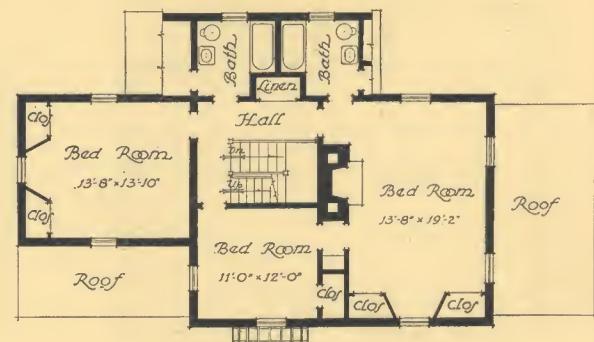
One of the earliest modifications of the first plain rectangular boxes in which the New England Colonists lived was the "framed over-hang." It has been reproduced beautifully by the designer of this home which is essentially one of the old dwellings at Dedham or Deerfield plus modern conveniences and the fire-safety, insulation and permanence which the best of modern materials afford. Within, the full-depth room on each floor, the spacious hall and the amplitude of closet-space will attract the housewife. Compactness of the plan, the elimination of part of the excavation-work, the single bathroom and the simple means required to get the desired effects, all tend to reduce the cost of building without sacrificing comfort or convenience.



CELLAR PLAN.



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

## KNOLLWOOD

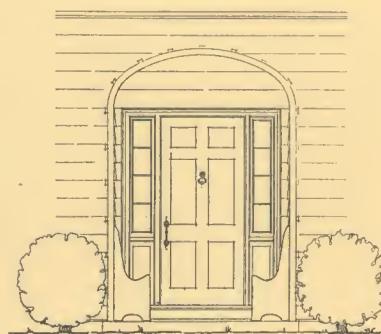
Designed by Alexander Beresniakoff  
New York City

. Cubage .	
House	18,630
Wing	5,355
Rear Ext'n	4,608
Porches	1,097
Total	29,690

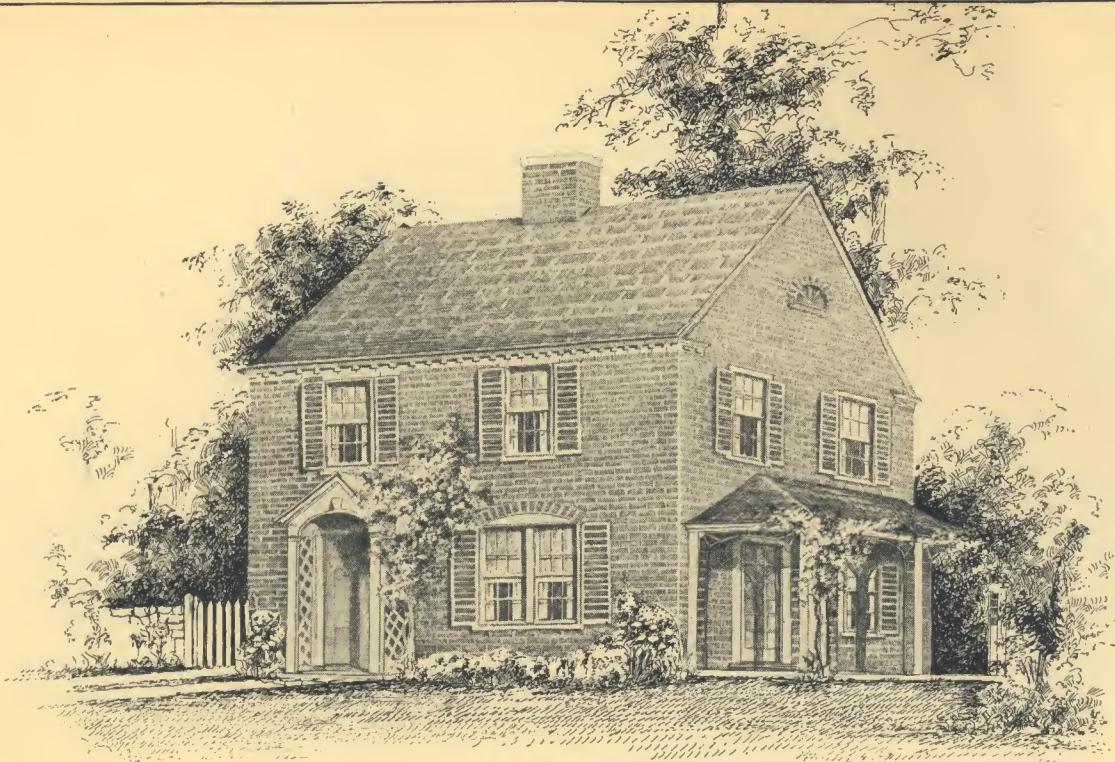
  

. Notes .	
Shingles & flush	boards on all exterior
Structolite Walls	"
Shingles white-washed.	
High-board doors,	
trim, sash & porches	
painted white.	
Blinds painted light	
blue-green.	
Roof weathered shingle.	
Chimney brick-faced.	

To the home-builder with limited capital, this plan offers several advantages: the side porch, the trellis at the entry and even the left wing could be built later on, and the basement need not be extended under the wing. Completed, the home would contain six closets upstairs and an exceptionally roomy kitchen with plenty of space for all the household helps any woman would want. Big fireplaces in the living-room and in the master's bedroom would enhance both appearance and comfort. The cross-corner cupboards in the dining-room are typical of many of the better dwellings built in the Colonies and would help to give this home individuality.



Detail



## MORRISTOWN

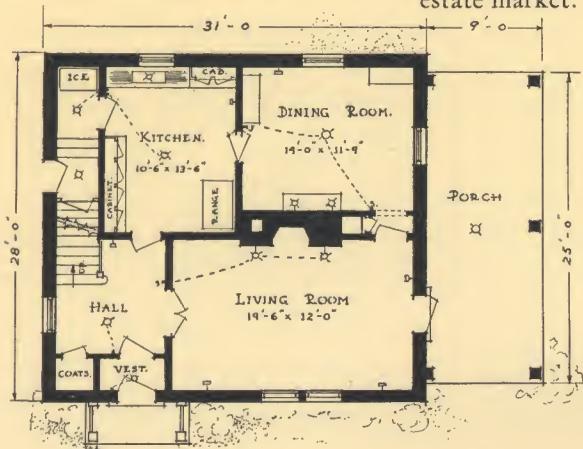
Designed by Alice I. Soderman  
Fall River, Massachusetts

### CUBAGE.

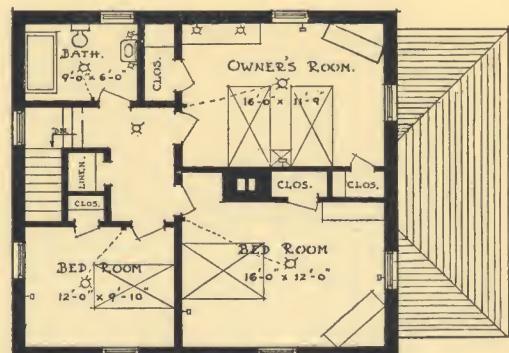
HOUSE	31'0" x 28'0" x 29'6" =	25,606
PORCH.	0	0
9'0" x 25'0" x 4'0"	507	
TOTAL CU. FT.	26,113	

This home was planned for the husband and wife who have children, a moderate income and sound taste. Measuring forty by twenty-eight feet over all, it can be built on a comparatively small lot. The side-entry to the kitchen is preferred by many owners to the old-fashioned "back door." Despite the compactness of this plan, all the rooms are ample in size. The hall with its vestibule and the separation of the bathroom from all the bed-chambers are items that contribute to the livability of the upper story. A bedroom fireplace could be arranged without difficulty. Because of its great practicability, this house always would command favorable attention on the real estate market.

### FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

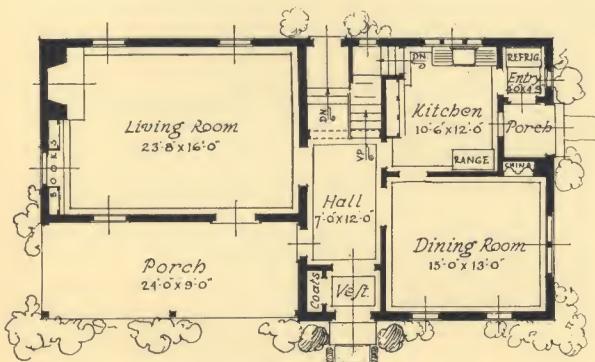
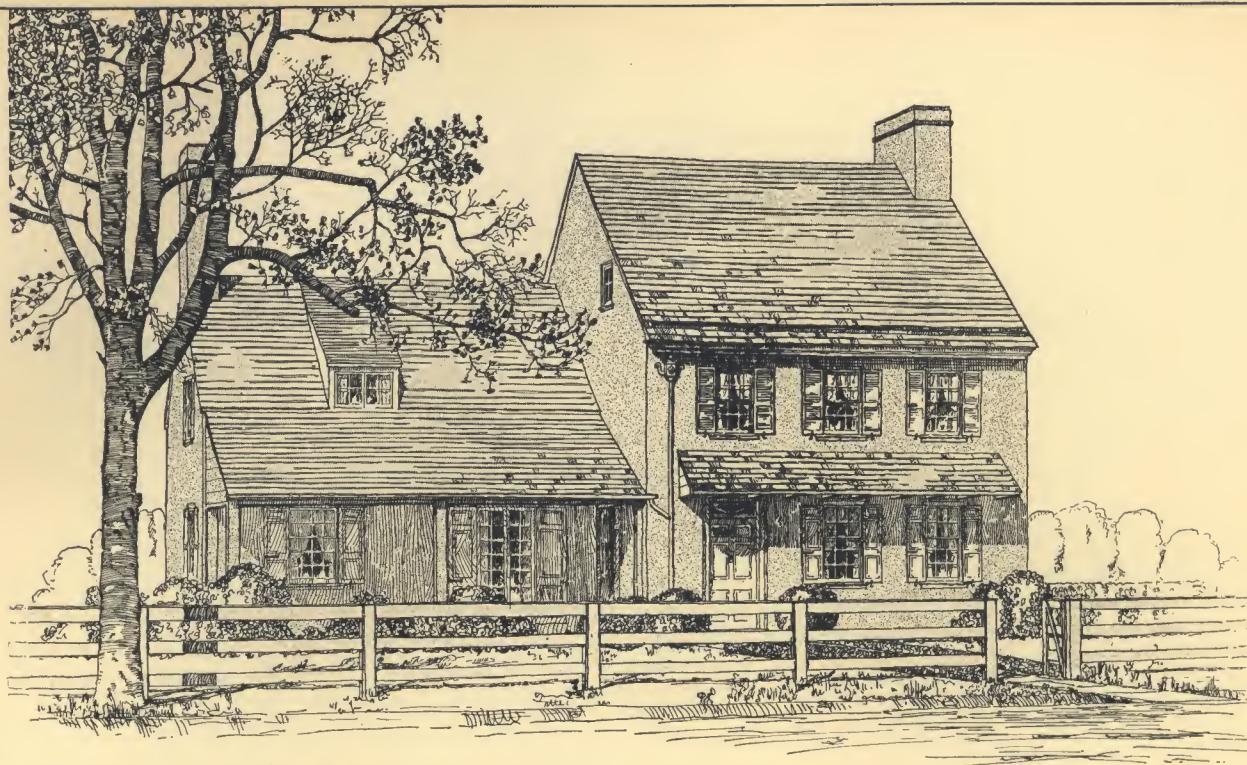


### SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

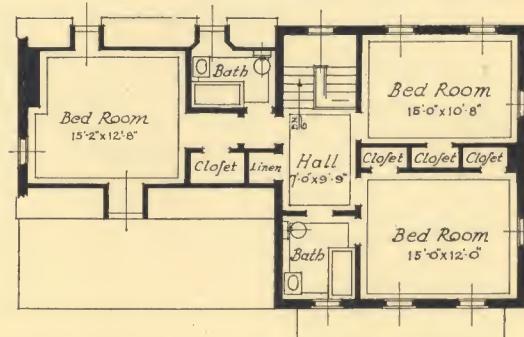


### COLOR SCHEME.

DARK RED TAPESTRY BRICK  
WITH EXTERIOR TRIM PAINTED  
WHITE, AND GREEN BLINDS.  
THIS HOUSE CAN BE  
EASILY ADAPTED TO WHITE  
CLAPBOARDS OR SHINGLES  
INSTEAD OF BRICK.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



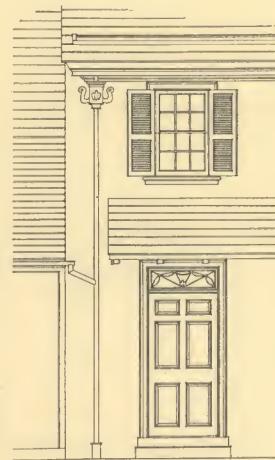
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

## CRANBERRY MEADOW

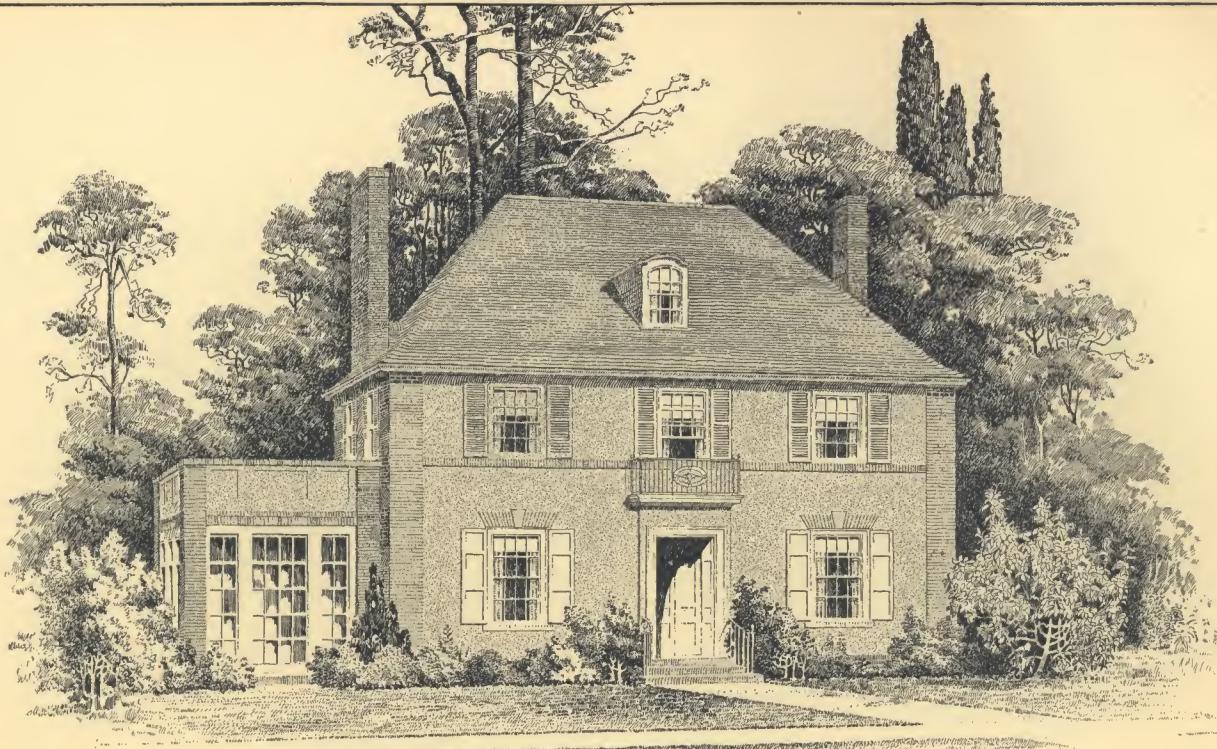
Designed by Ernest R. Armstrong  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Here the fireplace, instead of being in the center of the end-wall, is in the corner near the window, the rest of the space being devoted to built-in shelves. Fancy a window-seat between the two book-cases and a loungy davenport before the hearth lighted from the rear-window—what a spot for the family of refinement it would make! Now note the recessed china cupboard in the dining-room and the kitchen replete with aids to the housewife. Finally, mark the five closets upstairs, the skillful placing of the bathrooms to give privacy to all occupants and the spaciousness, generous lighting and fine ventilation of all sleeping-chambers. These things, combined with its fine exterior proportions, make this a most attractive home for a roomy lot in a suburb.

CUBAGE	
MAIN BLOCK	24'2" x 27'2" x 31'7" = 20,732 CU. FT.
LIVING ROOM WING (NO CELLAR)	24'6" x 17'6" x 19'9" = 8,550 CU. FT.
PORCH	24'4" x 8'0" x 11'6" $\frac{1}{4}$ = 606 CU. FT.
TOTAL CUBAGE	= 29,888 CU. FT.
MATERIALS	
EXTERIOR FACING	CREAM
COLORED STUCCO	
ROOF	GRAY SLATE
EXTERIOR WOODWORK	CREAM
SECOND STORY SHUTTERS	DARK GREEN
ENTRANCE DOOR	APPLE GREEN



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

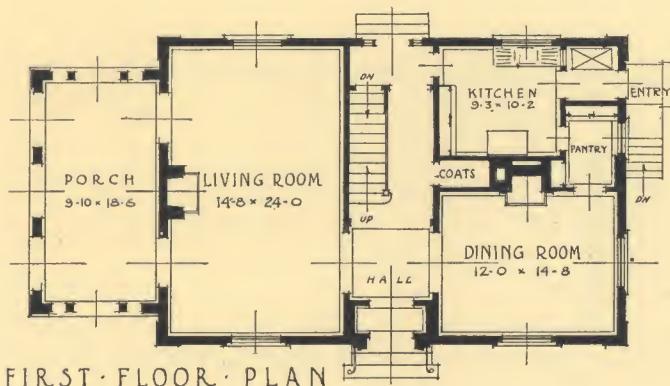


## PITTSTOWN

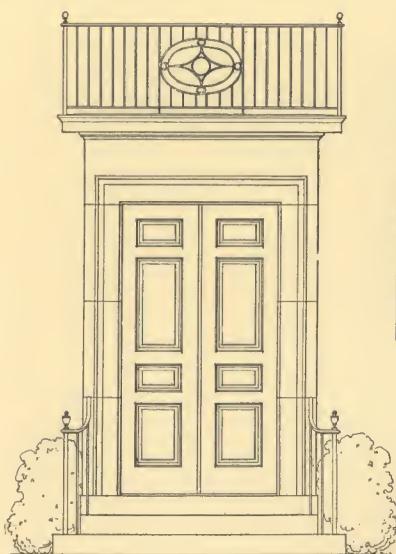
Designed by J. Pendlebury

Office of McKim, Mead & White, New York City

Another adaptation of the Georgian home, and one of the comparatively few plans in this book which call for the popular enclosed side-porch. The service-entry on the opposite side makes possible complete privacy for the back of the lot. The main attraction here for the prospective builder with a family is the spaciousness of both floors. The broad hall with its vestibule and coat-room would at once impress a visitor with a sense of amplitude and good order. Another distinction of the plan is the fireplace in the dining-room, which is excellently arranged so as to leave the room the full advantage of large windows on two sides. The woman with an eye to convenience will appreciate the exceptional size of the closets and the ease with which this house could be kept up.



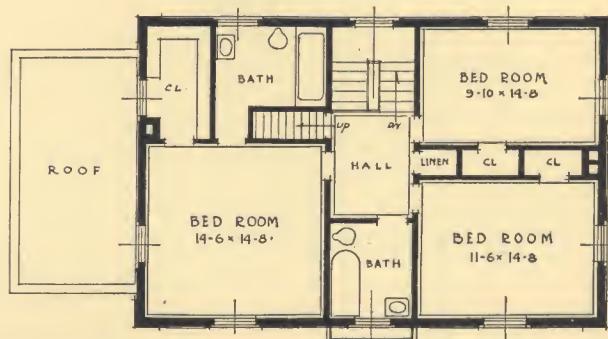
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

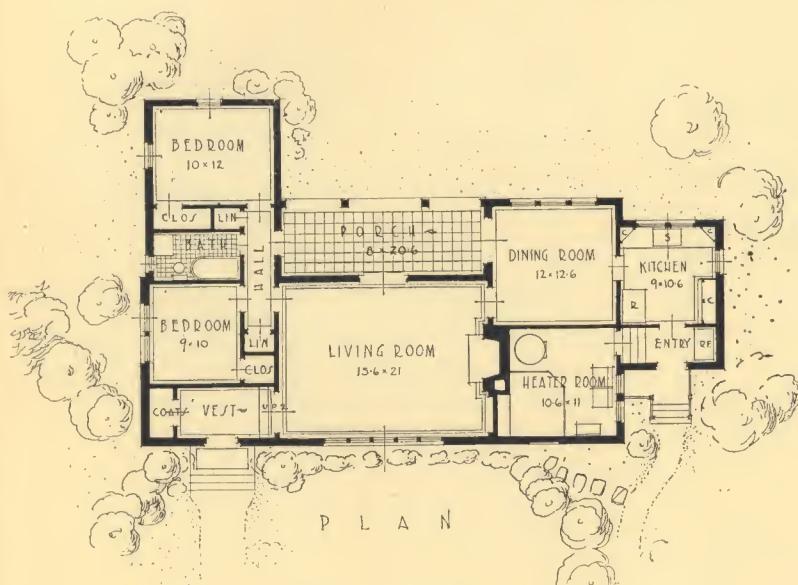
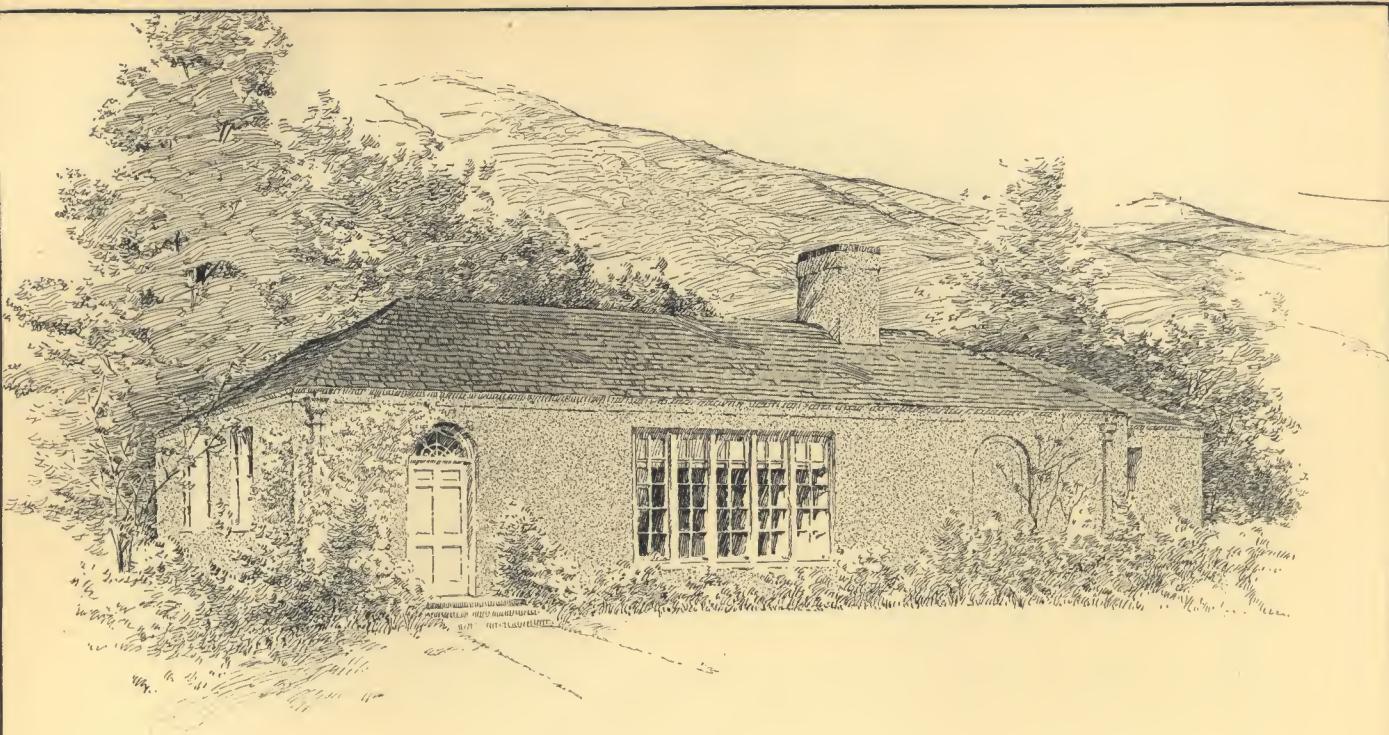


ENTRANCE - DETAIL

CUBAGE		
MAIN - HOUSE		29452
25'-6" x 38'-6" x 30' -		
PORCH		
10'-6" x 20' x 10'-4" -		525
TOTAL - CUBAGE		29977
GENERAL - NOTES -		
HOUSE - STUCCO - WHITE-FINISH		
ON - STRUCTOLITE - CONCRETE -		
QUOINS - STRING-COURSES SILLS		
ARCHES - RED-BRICK		
WINDOW - TRIM WHITE		
BLINDS - GREY - GREEN		
ROOF - DARK - RED - SHINGLES		

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



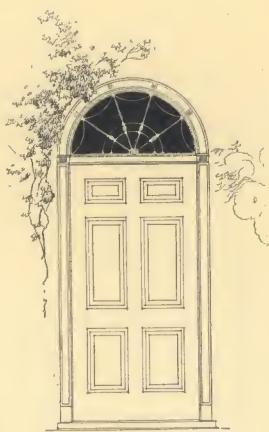


CUBAGE	
LIVING RM	48'5" x 17' = 824.5
BED RM WING	18' x 13'5" = 243.0
DINING RM	14' x 8' = 112.0
KITCHEN	15' x 10' = 150.0
TOTAL SQ. FT	1329.5
BY HEIGHT 14'5"-CU.FT.	19278.0
PORCH 20'5" x 8'6" =	369.0
TOTAL CU. FT	19,647.0

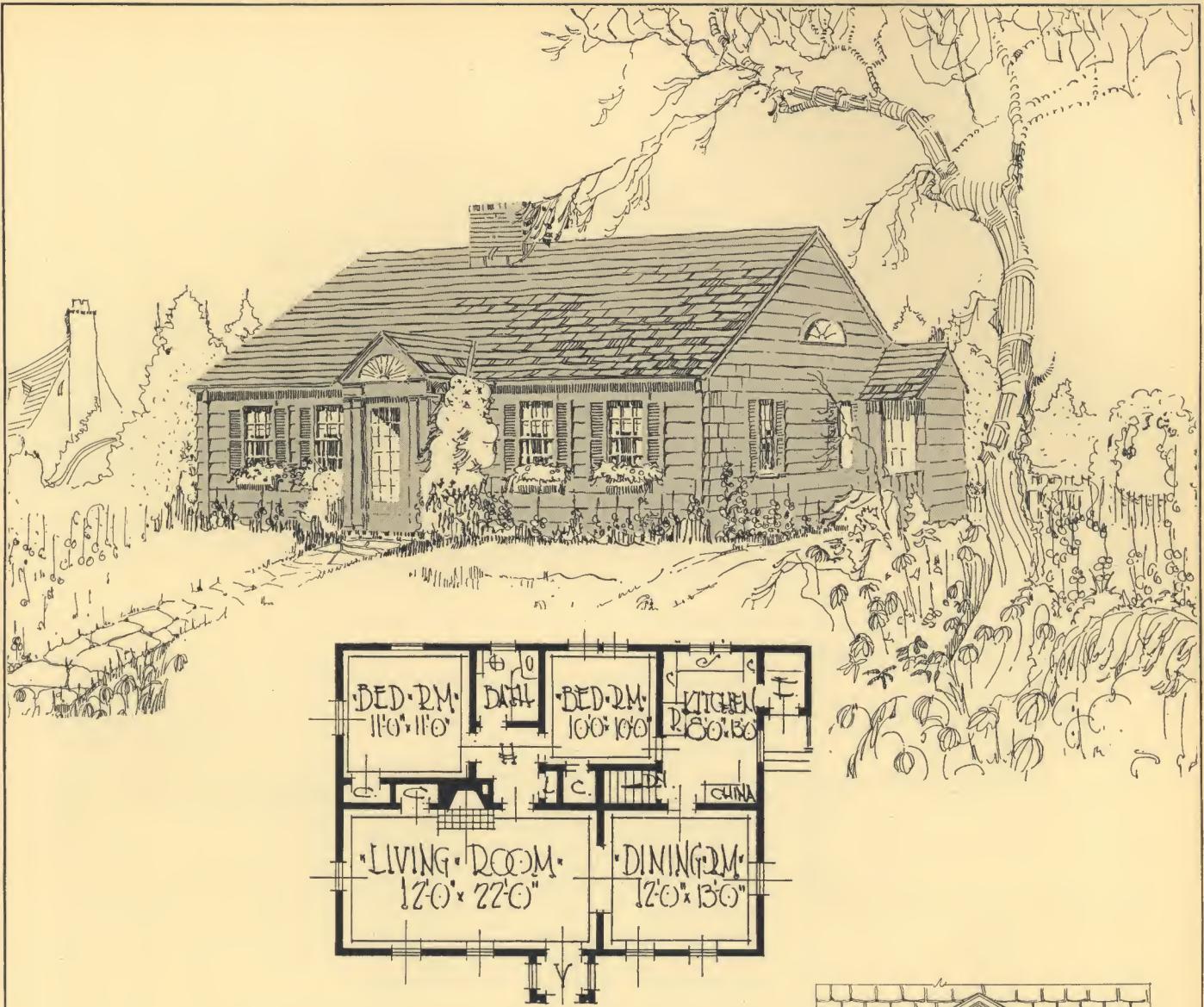
## EAST WINN

*Fourth Prize. Designed by P. Donald Horgan  
Office of Mundie & Jensen, Chicago, Illinois*

Ideal for the family tired of the dullness, dirtiness and dreariness of the congested apartment. Except for one bed-chamber, which has two large windows in one wall, every room receives light from two sides. It should, therefore, be built on a spacious lot—a suburban home in a moderate climate, where it can have full advantage of the sunshine. Particularly good design is the heater room on the main floor doing away with almost all excavation expense. Another distinctive feature is that the big living-room is in the center with service-rooms at one end and bed-chambers at the other—a highly favored arrangement. Two roomy closets, two linen-lockers and a coat-room are among its conveniences.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

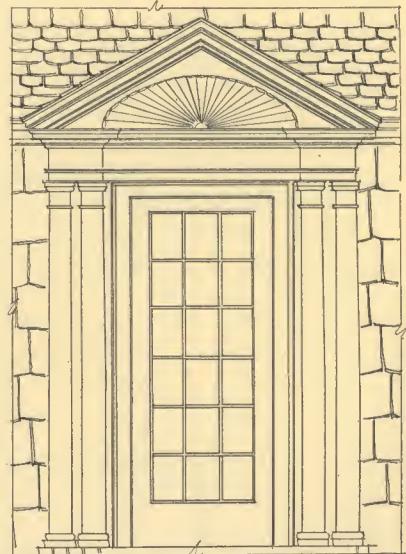


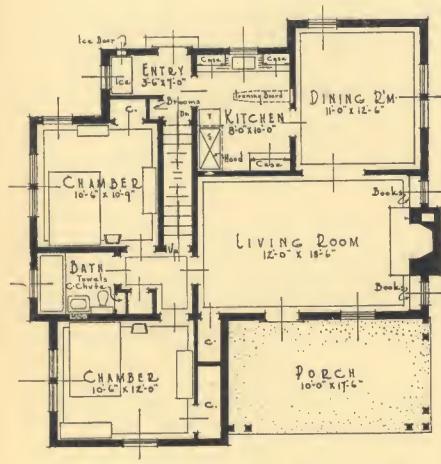
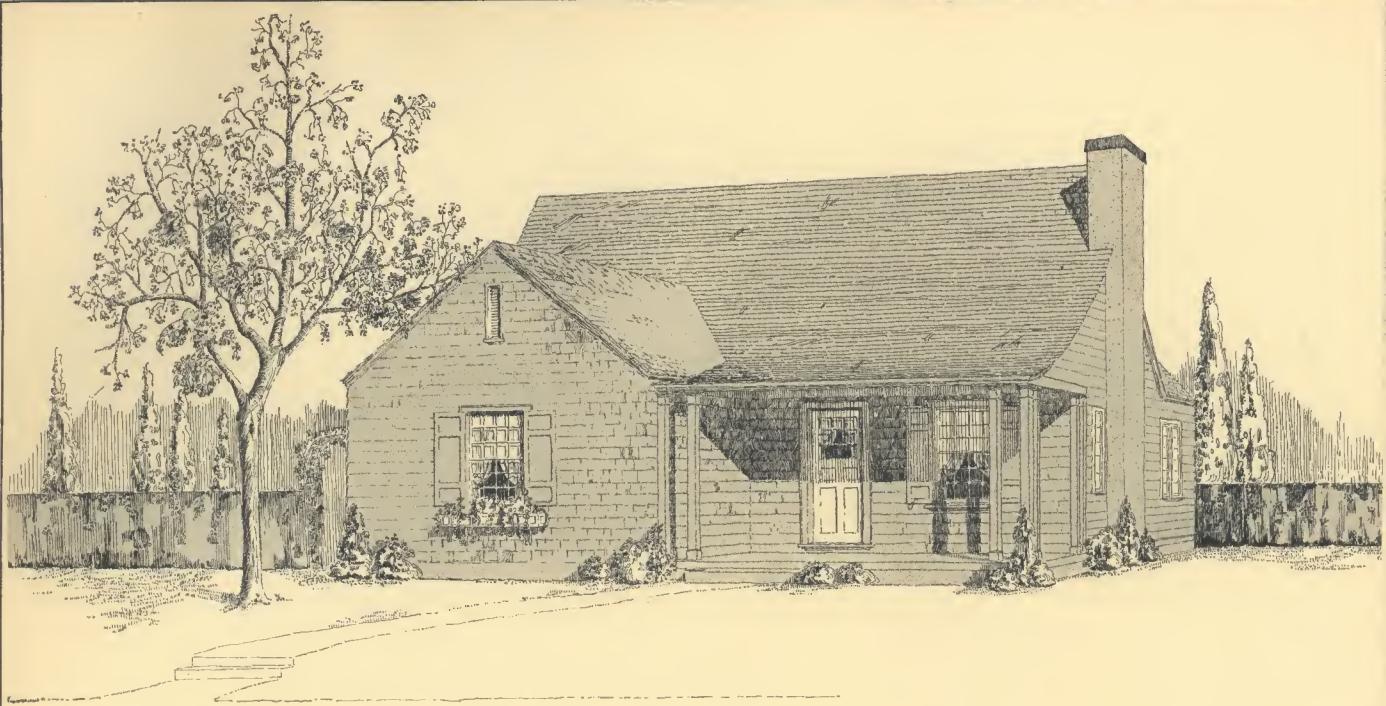
## LOON COVE

Designed by Royal Barry Wills  
Boston, Massachusetts

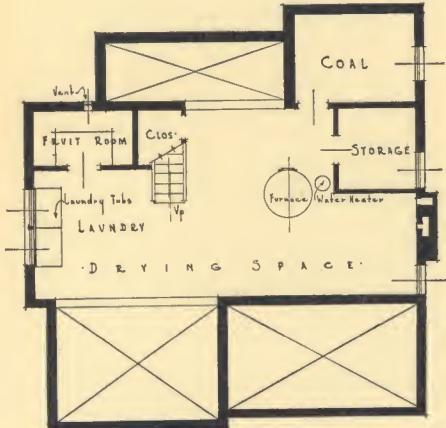
CYBAGE	
MAIN HOUSE	27'-0" x 39'-6" = 19,200
POORCHES	2'-4" x 10' 150
TOTAL	19,650
EXTERIOR WALLS:	
SHINGLES/PAINTED WHITE	
DOOR - WOOD/HUNG	
WEATHER/TAINED	
BLEND - PAINTED	
BURE - GREEN	

The distinction of this cozy home lies in the perfection with which the architect has rendered the detail of the typical Colonial cottage. The entrance alone is sufficient to distinguish it from hosts of little houses of the same general type, which are erected without the benefit of professional architectural service. This is the sort of bungalow that would relieve the monotony of our machine-made Main Streets, urban, suburban and semi-rural. Measuring forty-one feet by thirty-one, it can be built on a lot of moderate size. While painted white shingles are suggested for the exterior, the house can be finished equally attractively with stucco or whatever material is the least expensive in the builder's market.





FLOOR PLAN

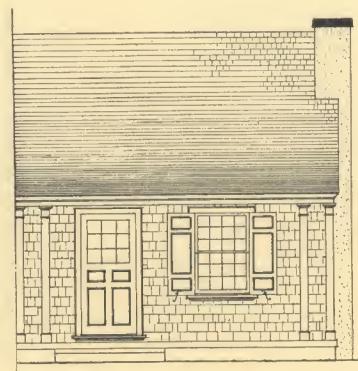


BASEMENT PLAN

## OGUNQUIT

Designed by Raymond L. Voskamp  
Office of Geo. B. Post & Son, Kansas City, Missouri

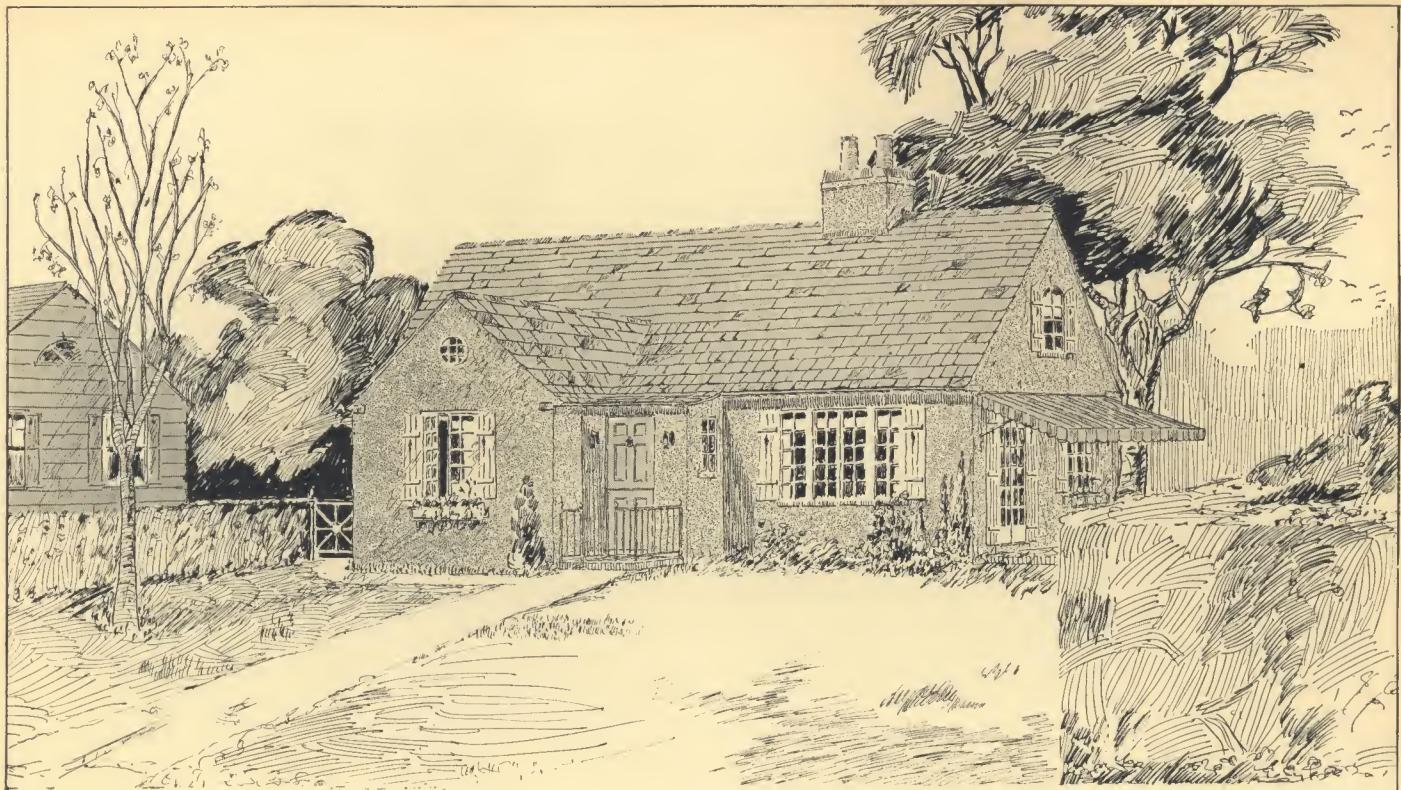
Here is a little home which is commendable for its compact arrangement to include four closets, rooms which are large enough to be thoroughly pleasant and a kitchen replete with devices to make the housekeeper's work easy. Built-in bookcases around the fireplace, as shown, would help to give atmosphere to the cozy living-room. The designer offers a unique scheme for the treatment of the exterior and the ample accommodations of the basement will at once appeal to those who seek the utmost utility of space at a cost well within the modest income. The designer has provided for space in the attic to be finished as may be required.



PORCH DETAIL

CUBIC CONTENTS		
FRONT BED RM	182.1 SQ FT	X 14.0 FT = 2557.8 CuFT
MAIN POSITION, W30.0 "	X 21.0 "	= 1323.00 "
ENTRY, KITCHEN	97.8 "	X 14.5 " = 1420.7 "
DINING ROOM	102.7 "	X 10.5 " = 2002.6 "
PORCH	1/4 X (115.0 " X 10.0 ")	= 437.5 "
TOTAL		19646.26 CuFT

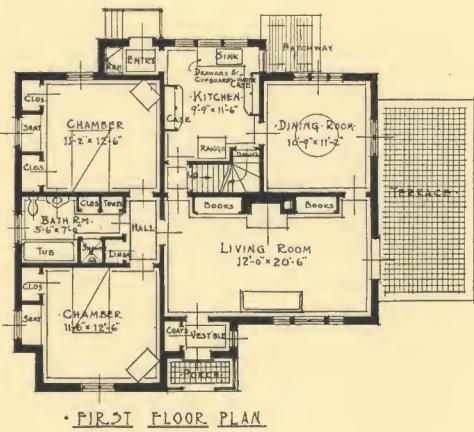
EXTERIOR WALLS STRUCLITE CONCRETE COVERED WITH WHITE WOOD SHINGLES. ROOF STRUCLITE CONCRETE COVERED WITH VARIEGATED BLUE AND BLACK WOOD SHINGLES. SASHES AND BALANCE OF TRIM TO BE PAINTED WHITE. PORCH TO BE CONCRETE. FLOORS AND INTERIOR WALLS TO BE STRUCLITE CONCRETE COVERED WITH OAK FLOORING AND PLASTER, RESPECTIVELY.



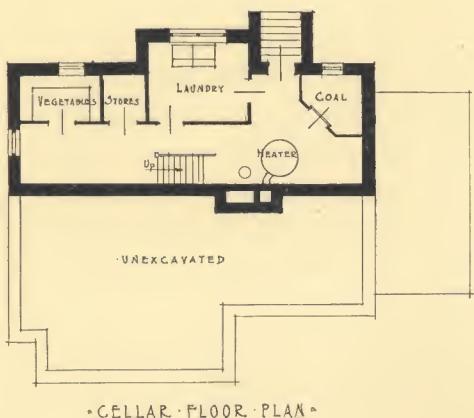
## EPPING

Designed by Ernest A. Sterling  
New Britain, Connecticut

One of the things that makes the average one-story house relatively more expensive than one with two floors is that the same excavating and foundation-work is required in both, while in the bungalow they yield lower returns inasmuch as they are distributed over only one story. This has been avoided in this house by cutting out half the basement; yet the other half is laid out to include every essential. The architect suggests a structural treatment of the ceiling that would be excellent in every bungalow: gypsum lath, which gives both insulation and fire-protection, covered with gypsum plaster and Textone. Six closets, separate shower, in addition to the tub in the bath, built-in kitchen cabinets and built-in book-cases. The window seats in the chambers might serve as cedar chests with but little added expense.



**TREATMENT.**  
EXTERIOR WALLS TO BE  
OF CREAM 'ORIENTAL STUCCO'.  
INSIDE SURFACE OF EXTERIOR  
WALLS AND INTERIOR  
PARTITIONS PLASTERED DI-  
RECTLY WITH GYPSUM PLAS-  
TER. TEXTONE APPLIED  
TO PLASTERED SURFACE.  
BLINDS & ENTRANCE DOOR  
TO BE BLUE-GREEN  
ROOF TO BE OF VARIE-  
GATED SLATE.  
CAP OF CHIMNEY TO  
BE BLACK  
ORANGE T.C. POTS.



CUBAGE	
EXCAVATED SECTION,	
36 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20' -	9494
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	536
UNEXCAVATED SECTION,	
36 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	6351
7' x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	1103
7' x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	204
TOTAL	17,688 CU. FT.



*This ancient farmhouse near the Chateau Chaumont is typical of the charming French cottages which form the basis for many American small homes today. The picture is reproduced by courtesy of J. H. Jansen, publisher, Cleveland, Ohio*

## FRENCH

THE Gold Medal of the New York Architectural League Exhibition of 1925 was awarded to a beautiful country-house in the style of a French *chateau*. This served to call the attention of the building trades and professions to an interesting fact. Since the war many home-designers and builders have shown a desire to capture something of the quaint charm of the peasants' homes or the minor *chateaux* in the poppy-fields of Flanders or something of the *chic* formality of the little houses in the odd old cities there.

This interest in French domestic architecture is reflected in this group of plans, all of which show some French influence. Most of them are of the town-house or the country-villa type, and thus are best adapted to city or suburban sites. Some would appear especially advantageous in gardens with ample foliage.

Virtually all are modeled after homes in Northern and Central France, but some are of the form traditional in the Southern part of the country. In either case, they show the inclination of the style toward the design natural with solid masonry construction. This characteristic is prevalent in a country where successive generations of the same family have tilled the same soil and have occupied the same quarters that have been handed down for eight, or even ten, centuries. A monolithic material which makes possible an equal degree of durability and of protection against destroying elements will be appreciated by prospective home-builders who have seen too many of their neighbors suffer at the hands of the jerry-builder.

Stucco is almost as universally used in some parts of France as in Italy and Spain.

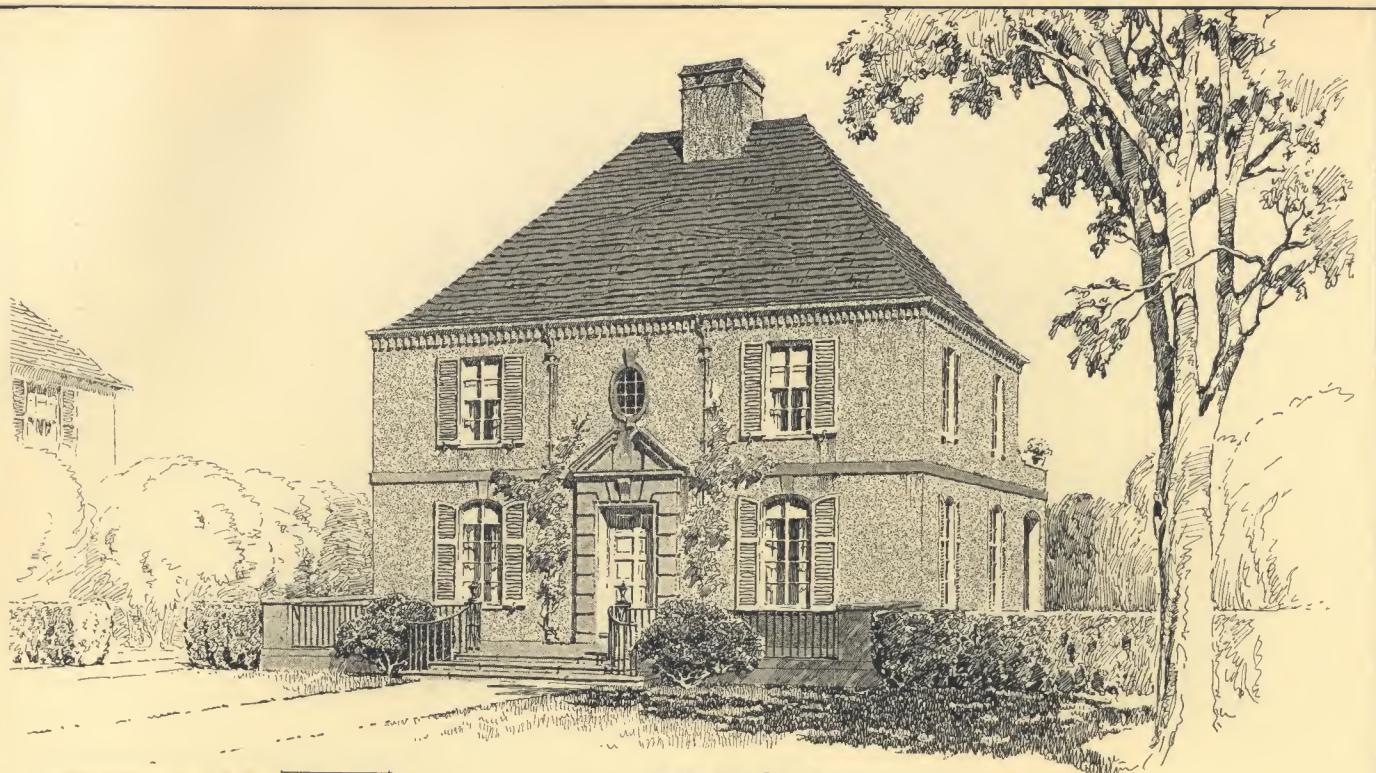
The natives apply it by much the same method that they use in whitewashing; that is, with a coarse brush or broom.



This leaves a series of irregular up-and-down brush-marks in the surface, which is the chief motif of the textures generally

employed on French cottages. Pearly greys, light buffs, pinks and yellows are the only variations from white which the style permits. These effects can be obtained by manipulating Oriental Stucco Finish with a whisk-broom or other stiff brush.

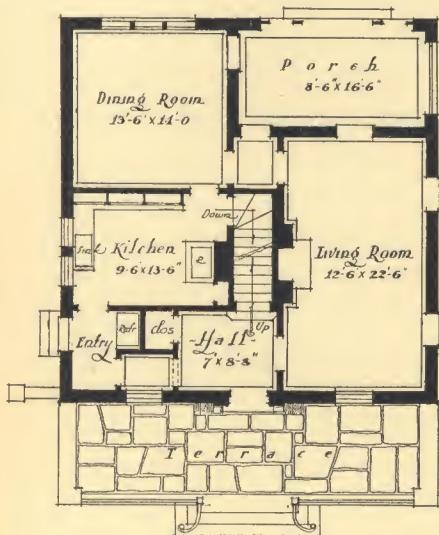
Many different wall treatments are used in French houses. The simpler ones are achieved merely by whitewashing over the brick or other material used in the wall. In most French houses of the types shown here, smooth plaster, wall paper, prepared wall fabrics or ornamental plastering may be used. On the other hand, a white, ivory or light grey surface, either finely stippled, somewhat in the manner of the American Colonial, or given a brush texture similar to the stucco texture shown, but more refined, would be in good taste. And these may be reproduced beautifully with Textone.



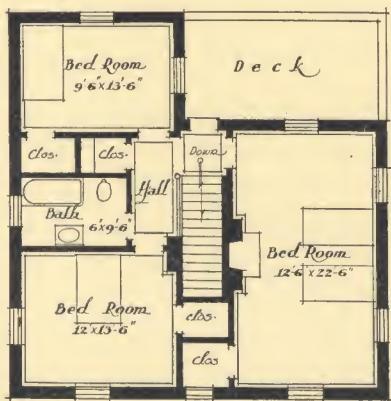
## LIMOGES

*Honorable mention. Designed by Daniel Neilinger  
New York City*

Moderate in cost, size and style, this is a home for the family that "doesn't want to go to extremes." Its over-all dimensions are thirty-five by thirty-seven feet; it can, therefore, be built on a lot of average width, allowing ample room for driveway and garage. The architect suggests that the trim for the front door be of cast stone—an effective and inexpensive medium. Striking and unusual is the paved front terrace inclosed by graceful iron work to add distinction and simplify landscaping. There are four closets, one bath and a fireplace included in the excellent second floor plan. The roof of the rear porch might be developed into out-door sleeping quarters. Whether or not this were done, the porch would prove an attractive place for recreation.



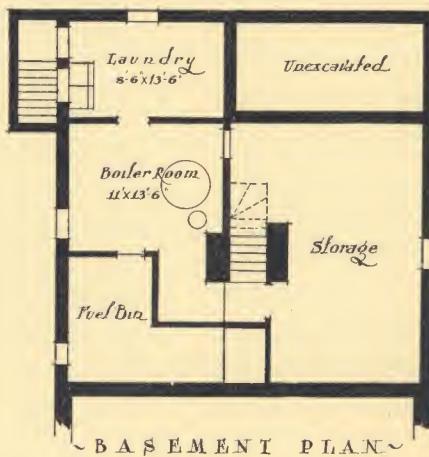
~ FIRST FLOOR PLAN ~



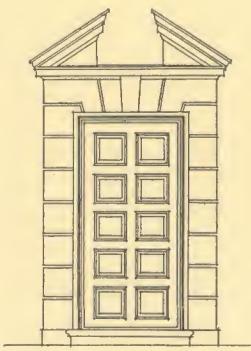
~ SECOND FLOOR PLAN ~

~ CUBAGE ~	
Marl Park	cu. feet
33'0 x 24'6 x 31'6	25,468
Dining Room Wing	
9'6 x 13'6 x 28'0	4,123
Porch	
9'6 x 17'6 x 9'6	325
Total Cubage	29,986 cu. ft.

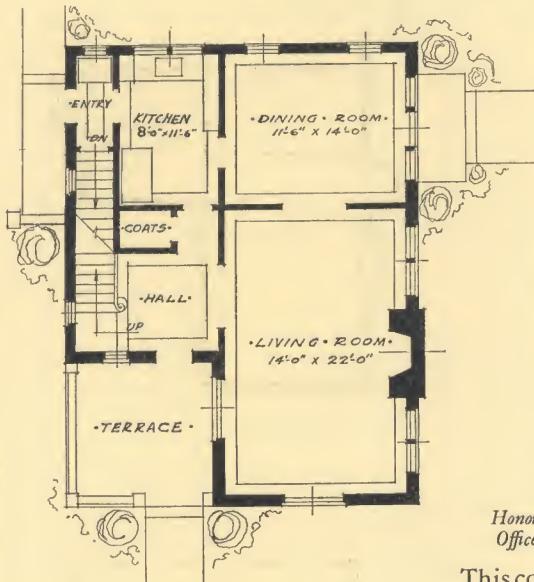
NOTES:  
Exterior walls to be built of  
structural concrete-finish to  
be of stucco pinkish tan color  
Shingle Roof using black,  
dark brown, green & gray  
or shingle tile.  
Main entrance trim to be of cast  
stone.  
Blinds - painted emerald green.



~ BASEMENT PLAN ~

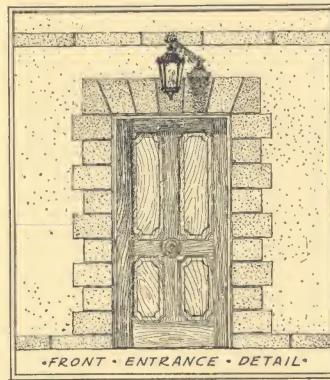


~ ENTRANCE ~



• FIRST •  
• FLOOR •  
• PLAN •

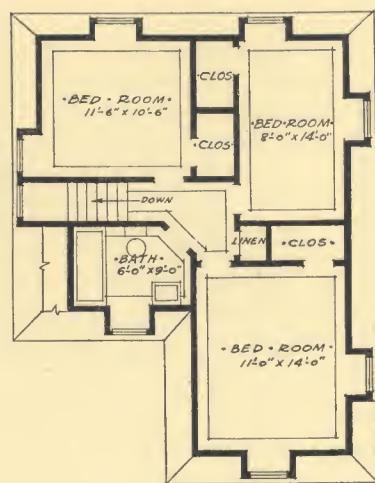
• CUBAGE •  
LIVING ROOM WING 13290 CU.FT.  
MAIN WING 7027 CU.FT.  
TOTAL 20317 CU.FT.



## ORLEANS

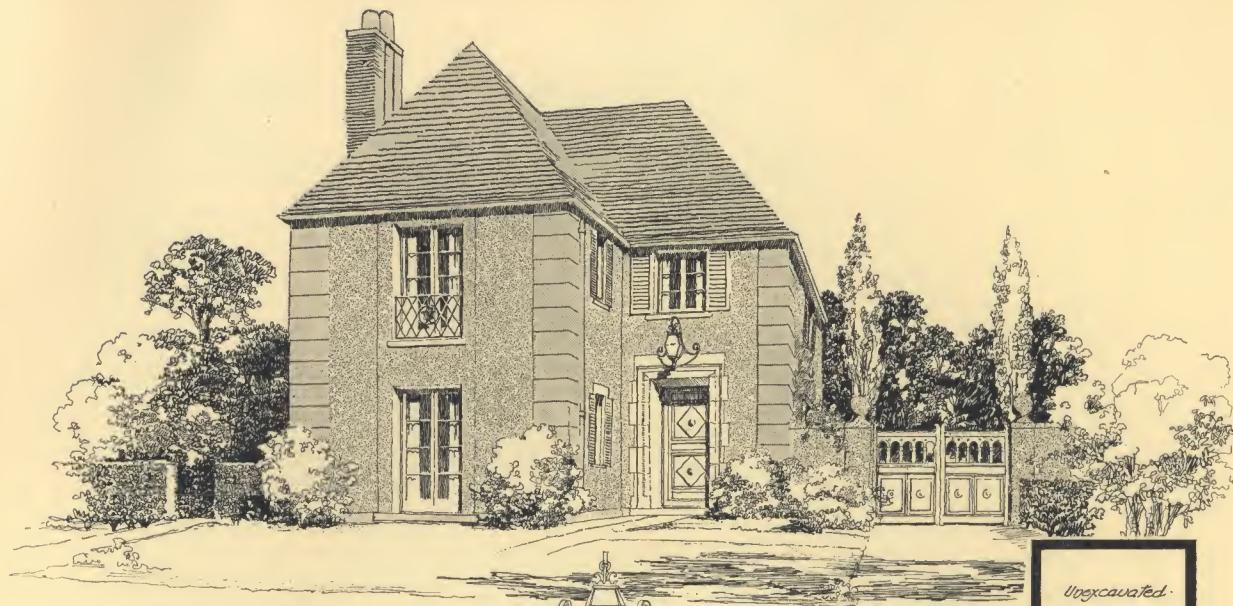
Honorable mention. Designed by A. B. Gallion  
Office of Russell S. Walcott, Chicago, Illinois

This commodious dwelling of the French Period is designed for the average town-lot. Its width is only twenty-eight feet and its depth, thirty-five. Considering the fulness of its accommodations, it would not be a costly home. The floor-plan is standard: an ample hall with large coat-room, a single bath (which, again, is a large item of economy), a big closet for every bedroom and a linen-closet in addition. Dignity is the chief motive expressed by the exterior design; where the stone trim is available at moderate cost, these elevations could be reproduced exactly as pictured without the expenditure of large sums for inessentials.



• SECOND •  
• FLOOR •  
• PLAN •

• MATERIALS •  
WHITE STUCCO WITH DARK STONE  
TRIM - BLACK WOOD SHINGLES.

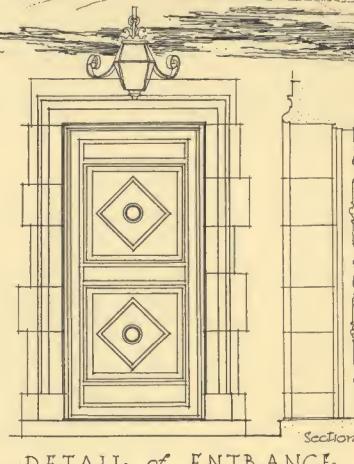


## LA CHARENTE

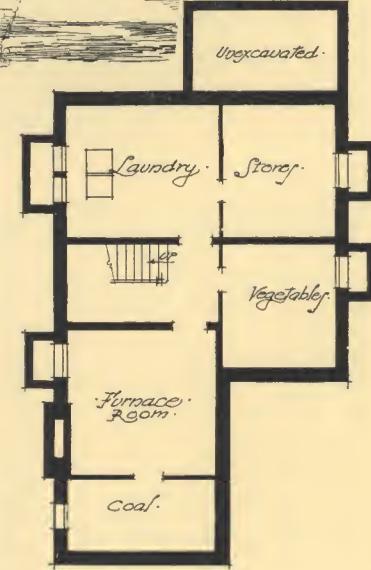
Designed by Amedeo Leone  
Detroit, Michigan

If necessary, this dignified home with its suggestion of formality could be erected on a thirty-five-foot lot. This indicates the compactness of its accommodations. All the rooms are larger than the average and every pleasant convenience is included: a coat-closet and lavatory off the vestibule, a breakfast-nook, five closets and a built-in-bathroom-cabinet upstairs. It would be easy to add a fireplace in the largest bedroom if it were desired. The stucco-treatment for this house should be moderate as to both color and texture, and the large wall-surfaces in the living-room suggest an opportunity for a textural treatment that would harmonize subtly with that of the exterior.

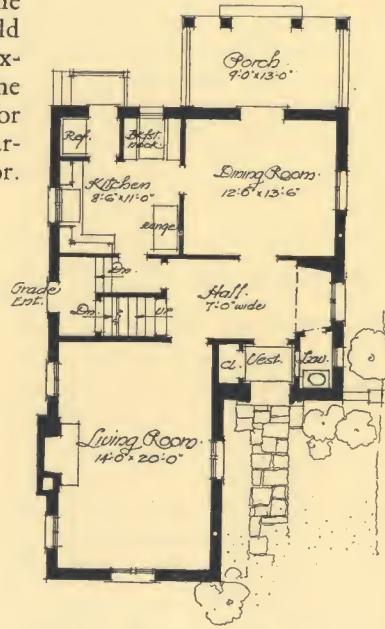
Cubage	
Main House	
26'6" x 27'0" x 30'0" -	21465
Living Rm. Ext.	
15'6" x 17'0" x 30'0" -	7905
Porch.	
9'0" x 13'0" x 10'0" -	295
total cub. ft.	29,665
Note	
Walls of Structolite Concrete with Stucco Finish.	
Roof- Shingles Painted Brown Shutters-blue-green.	



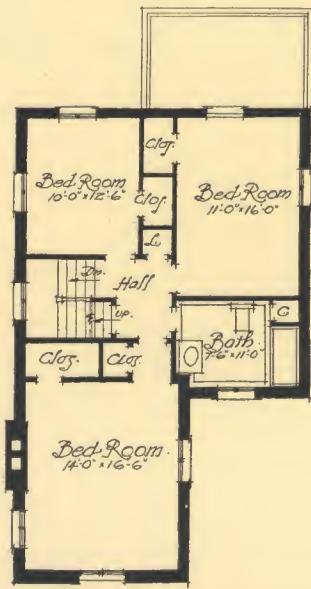
DETAIL of ENTRANCE.



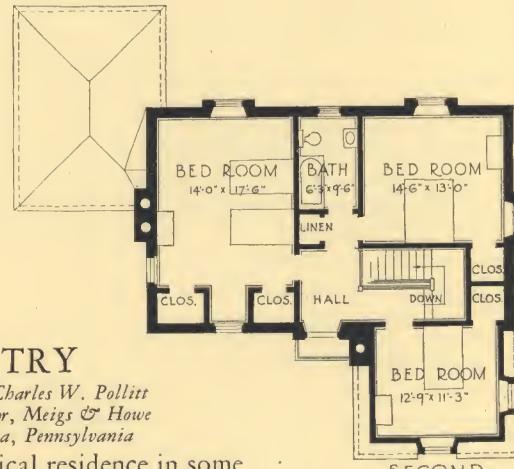
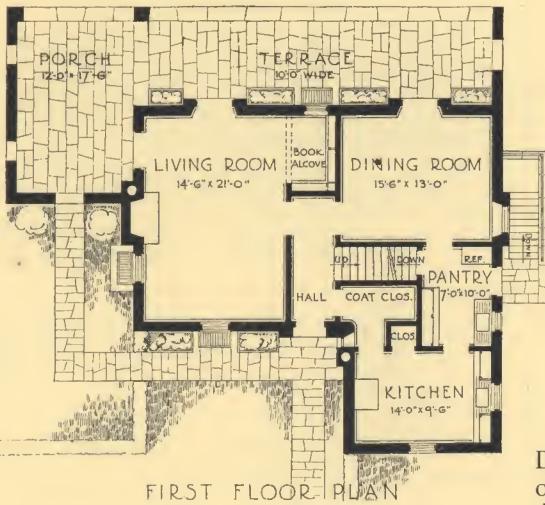
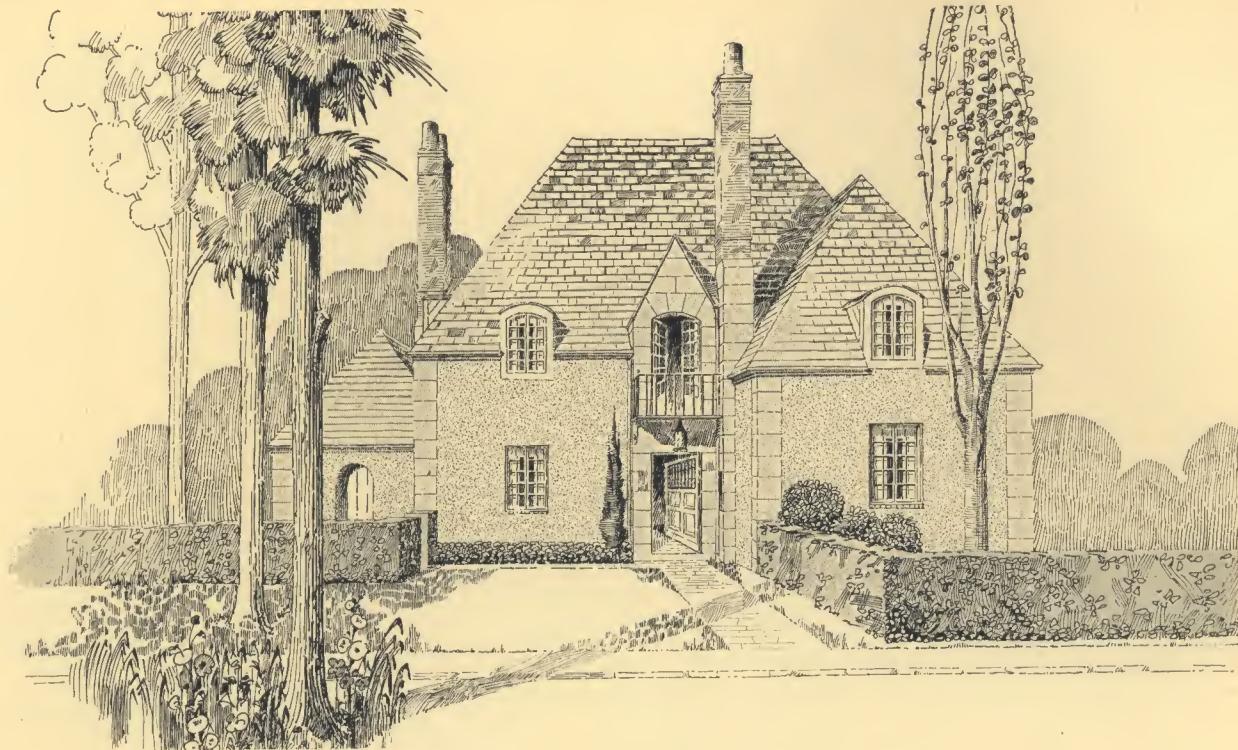
BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



## VITRY

*Designed by Charles W. Pollitt  
Office of Mellor, Meigs & Howe  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

Drawn after a typical residence in some old, old city in Northern France, this design is intended for the home-seeker who wants "something different." Note the architect's suggestion that the corners of the house and the entrance with its little gable above be faced with ordinary concrete blocks of a burnt sienna tint. This can be carried out effectively with Structolite. Balcony, doorway, chimneys and other details are drawn with the nicest appreciation of the French style. The book-alcove off the living-room is a delightful novelty, and French doors opening onto the terrace on two sides enhance the whole effect. This home has exceptional closet facilities. A marked advantage are the entrances from four sides.

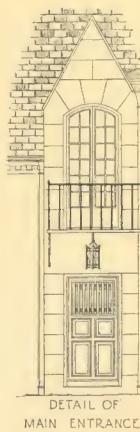
**DESIGN FOR A SIX ROOM STRUCTOLITE CONCRETE HOUSE**

**CUBAGE**

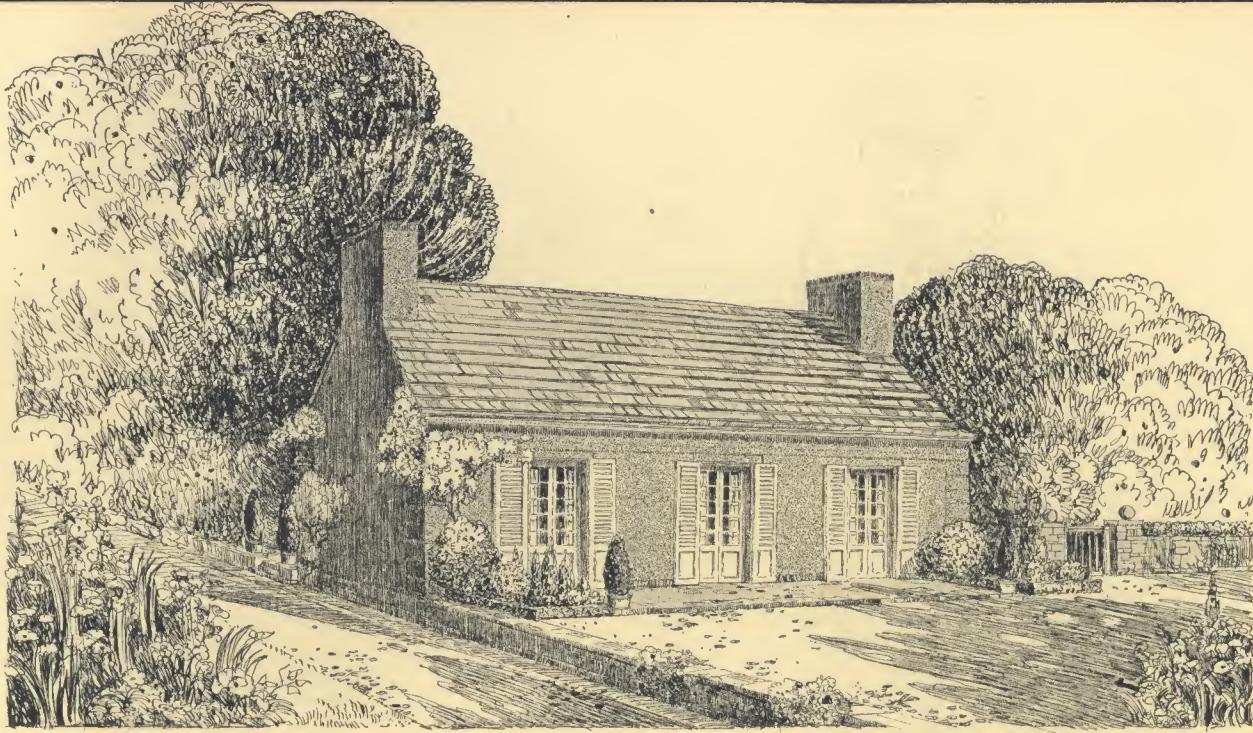
MAIN HOUSE  $37'6'' \times 23'0'' \times 29'6'' = 25,444$ .  
KITCHEN WING  $16'0'' \times 12'6'' \times 18'0'' = 3,600$ .  
PORCH  $13'0'' \times 20'0'' \times 13'0'' = 845$   
TOTAL CUBIC FEET  $29,889$ .

**DESCRIPTION**

ROOF BLACK AND PURPLE SLATE.  
WALLS WARM GREY STUCCO - QUOINS, ETC.  
CONCRETE BLOCKS BURNT SIENNA TINT  
SASH PAINTED GREY GREEN - OTHER  
WOODWORK OILED IRONWORK BLACK.



DETAIL OF  
MAIN ENTRANCE

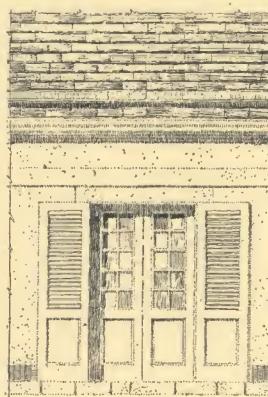
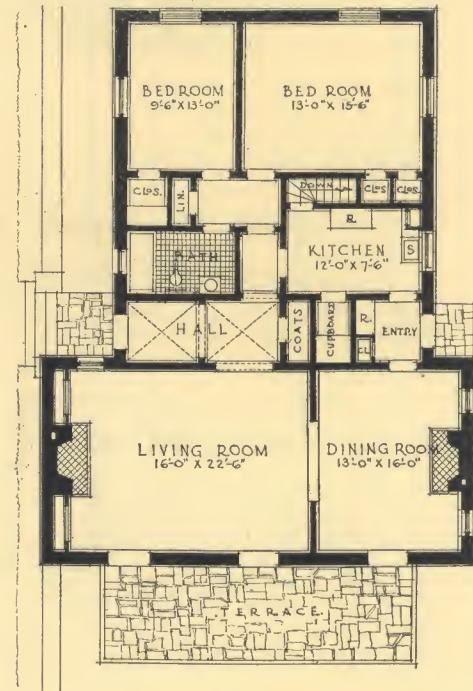


## ESPALION

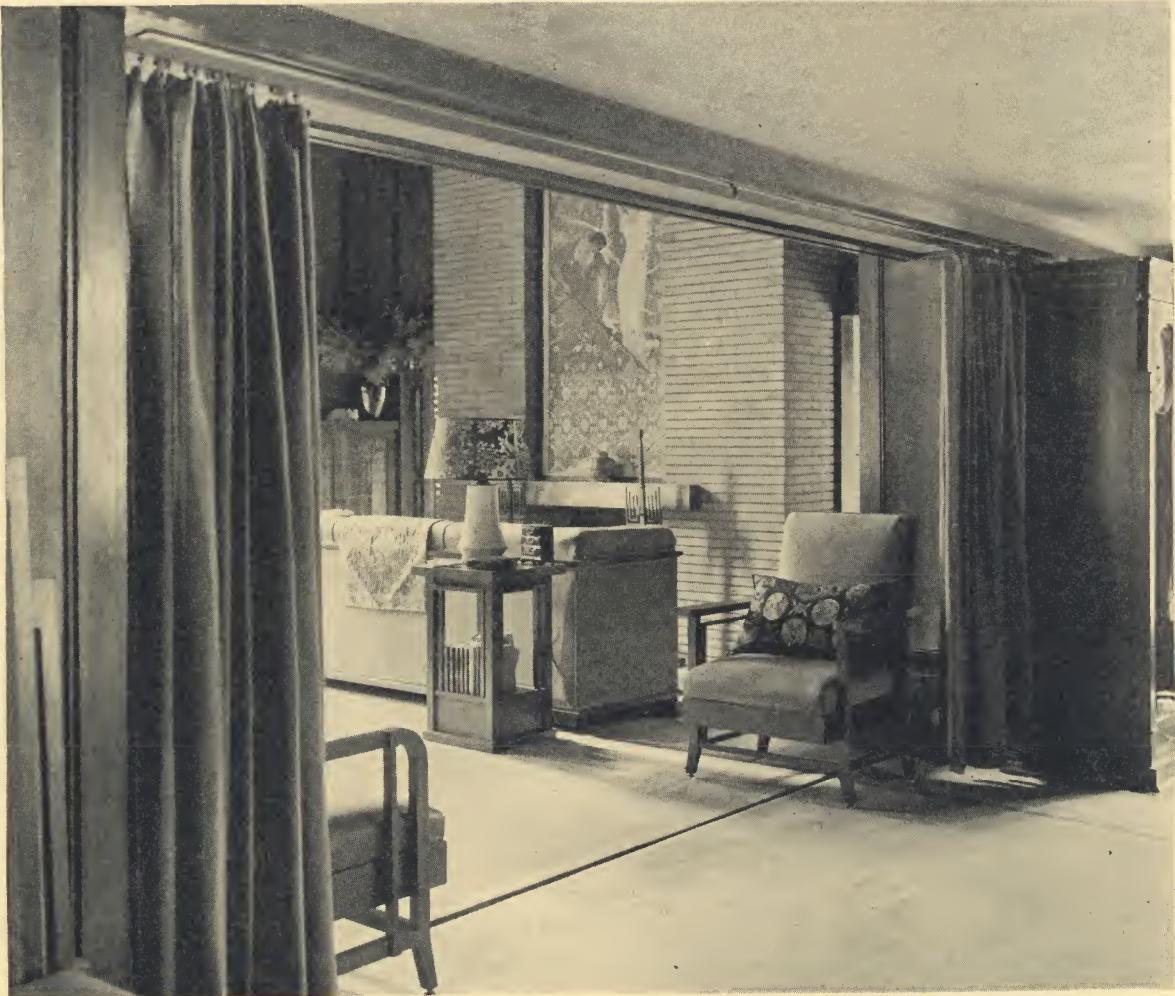
Designed by Francis Keally  
Office of Cass Gilbert, New York City

In proportion and general design, this lovely bungalow expresses the atmosphere of those little antique farm-cottages along the poplar avenues of the French country-side. What an array of conveniences are cleverly incorporated in the compact plan! —six closets, built-in cupboard and refrigerator, and fireplaces in both dining-room and living-room. Of particular charm is the terrace with its stone pave and high doors beyond—both typical of this style. The remote placement of the bedrooms at the rear is an effective solution of the problem, always present in planning a one-story house, of how to keep separate the sleeping-quarters, the service-units and the place for leisure and entertainment. This home could be built on a forty-five-foot lot, still leaving ample room for a driveway for the car.

**CUBICAL CONTENTS.**  
 FRONT 18'0"X 37'-6"X 15'-0" = 8775  
 REAR 27'-9"X 30'-0"X 15'-0" = 10823  
 CELLAR 7'-0"X 8'-0"X 7'-0" = 392  
 TOTAL C.U.F.T. 19,990  
 EXTERIOR WALLS WHITECEMENT OF A SMOOTH  
 FINISH VARIEGATED SLATE ROOF.  
 GREEN SHUTTERS.



---ELEVATION OF FRENCH DOOR.



*A beautiful Modern American interior of which rough-textured walls are an integral part. Barry Byrne & Ryan Co., Architects, in collaboration with Alfonso Iannelli*

## MODERN AMERICAN

THESE houses represent original designs, not derived from any of the historical styles. They present a choice, therefore, to the prospective builder whose conception of American architecture is that it should be native and essentially different from the recognized European types.

Mr. Julian Peabody, A. I. A., of the firm of architects, Peabody, Wilson & Brown of New York City, was chairman of the jury which judged the home designs

submitted in the Structolite competition; and, commenting on the plans in this group, he said, "They are not to be considered as less excellent because they show no predominating style. On the contrary, a good many of the best designs come in this category."

American architects are not behind their illustrious predecessors of other lands in appreciation of the beauties to be obtained with colored and textured stucco.

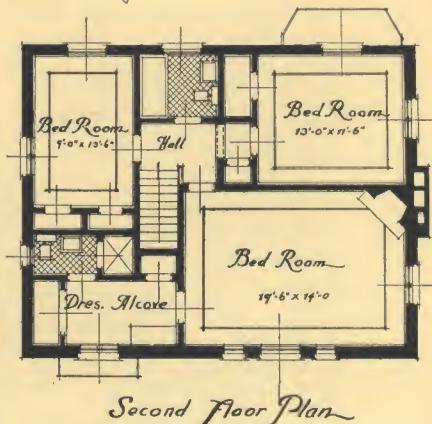
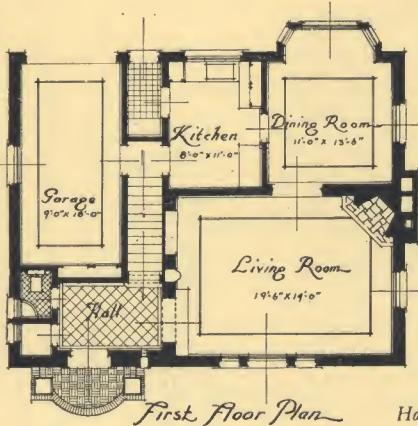
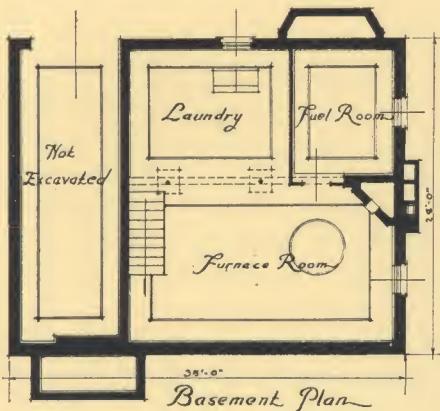
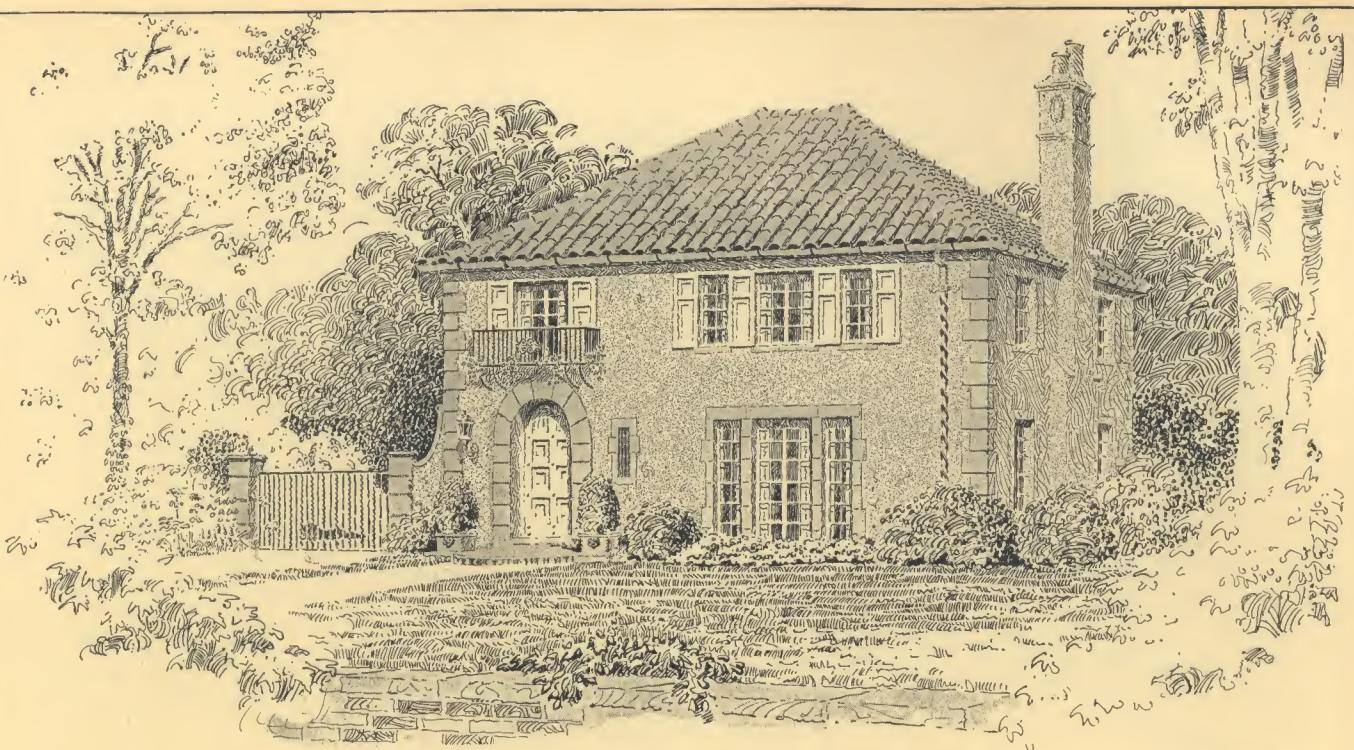
This is indicated by the fact that this material is advised for the exterior finish of virtually all of these Modern American houses. Apparently, the authors of these plans wished to preserve the monolithic character of the Structolite Concrete by applying over it a plastic substance which becomes one with the sub-surface material.



Stucco is being handled by modern builders in a number of attractive ways, and one of these is illustrated here. Many such treatments may be obtained with Oriental Stucco which is a material offering infinite possibilities, among which the owner's taste may have full scope.



An equal variety of textured interior wall surfaces suggest themselves for the Modern American home. Textone may be used with painters' stencils to produce all-over patterns, friezes or borders around doors and windows. Or the novel treatment devised by contemporary architects abroad, which is shown here, may be used effectively. Or equally attractive finishes may be produced by manipulating the plastic paint with a sponge or a pad of cloth or crumpled paper, or by drawing the finger tips over it to produce a random scroll effect, or by any of the great variety of methods that will suggest themselves to the decorator.

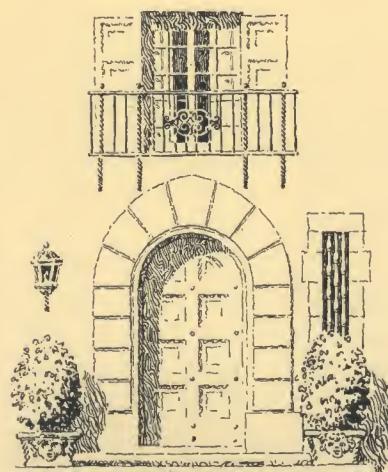


## ROCHESTER

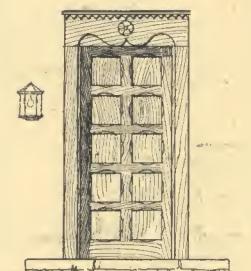
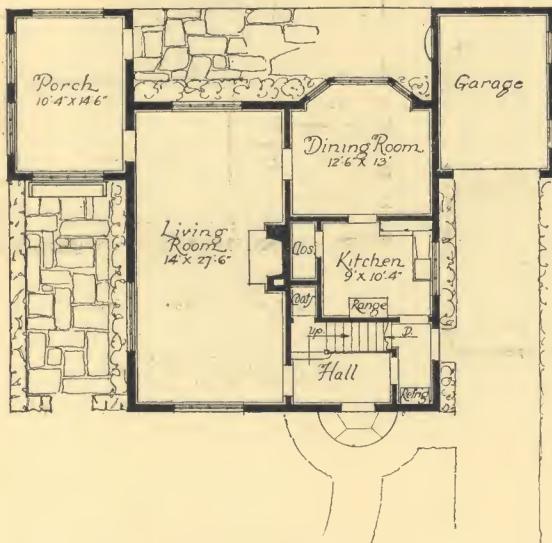
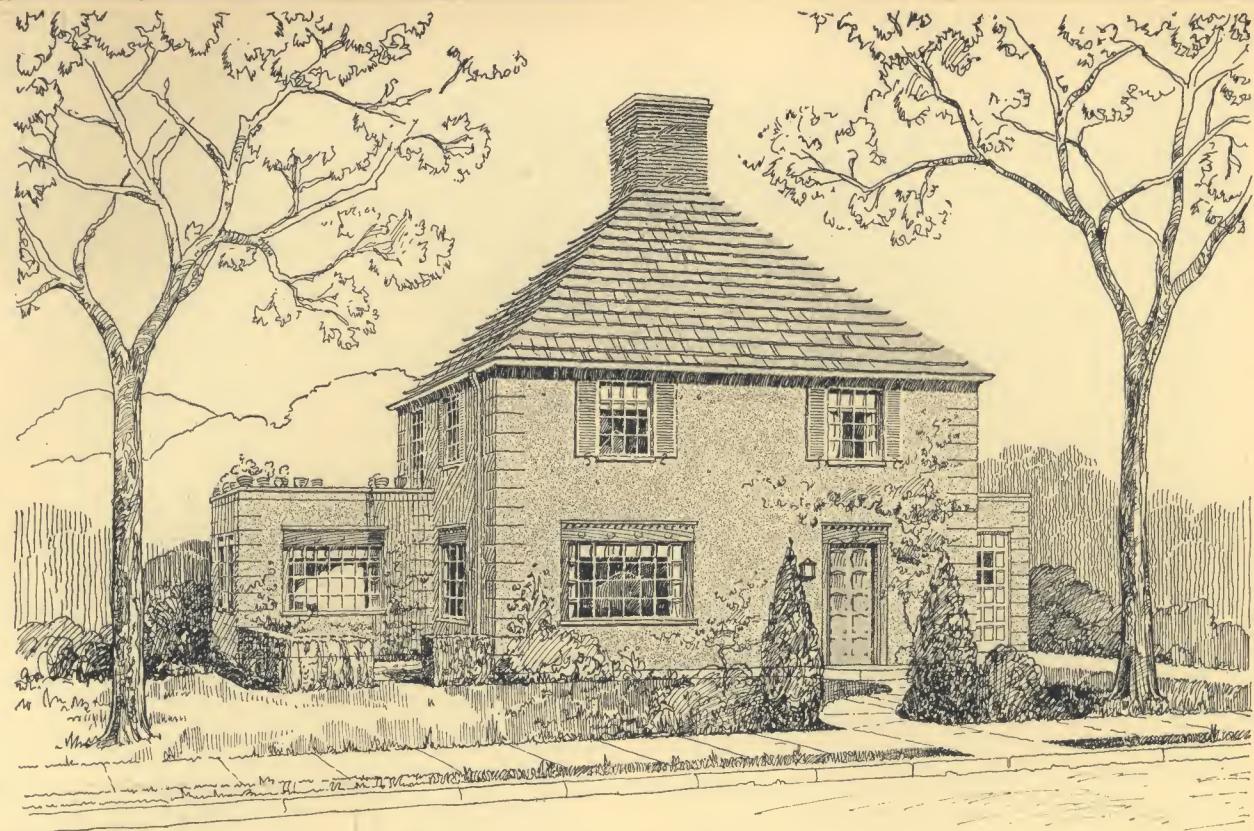
Honorable mention. Designed by Edward D. Pierre & Richard E. Bishop, Indianapolis, Indiana

Every dollar spent on this house is a dollar spent for comfort and utility. Money is saved by the elimination of part of the excavating work, the limited depth of foundation on one side and inclusion of the garage within the same walls. It measures only 35 feet by 24 feet over all. Cross-corner fireplaces are suggested for both the living-room and the largest bed-chamber. The large dressing alcove that might be adapted to storage, the two baths, ample closet-space and the splendid ventilation of all rooms are details well considered to afford comfort to family and guests. Excavating for the garage would provide additional space on the first floor for servants quarters.

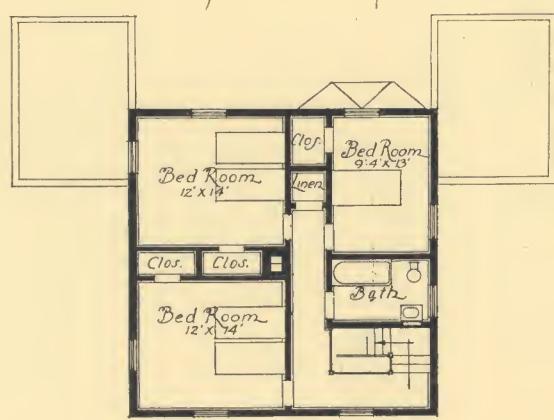
Cubage	
Main House	29,730
Bay	225
Deduction for Under Garage	29,955
Total Cubage	25,20
	27,435
Materials	
Body	Stucco on Structolite
Trim	Stone or Cast Cement
Roof	Mission Tile
Color Scheme	
Body	Ivory
Doors & Shutters	Weathered Oak
Sash	Ivory
Roof	Reds & Browns
Sheet-Metal	Oxidized Copper
Ornamental Iron	To Match Copper



Detail of Entrance



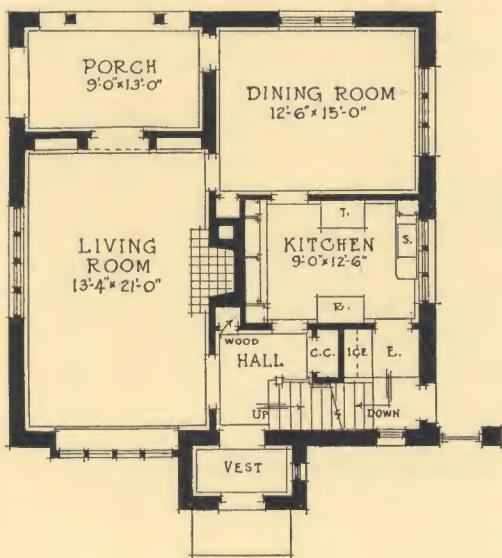
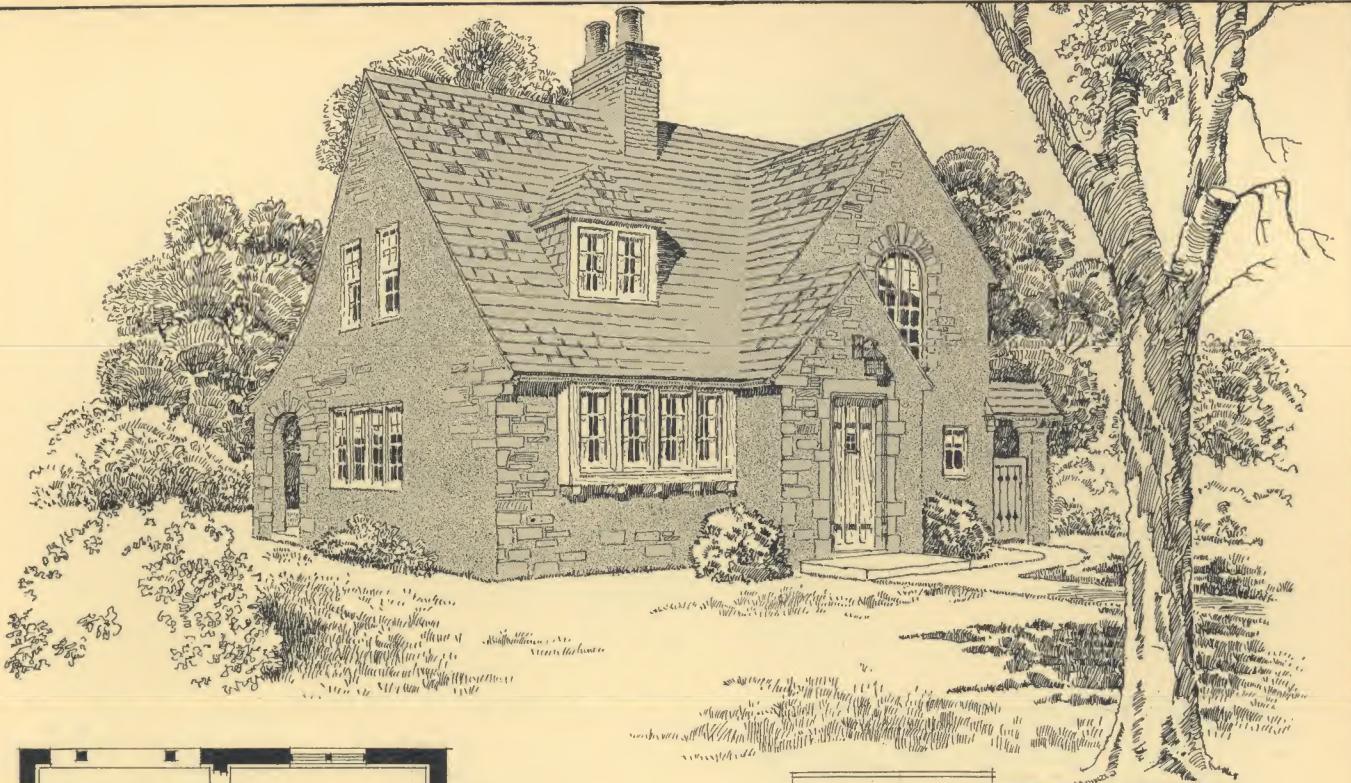
**Cubage.**  
 Main House  $29' \times 29' \times 31'$  - 26,071 f  
 Porch  $11' \times 16' \times 10'$  - 1,760  
 Garage  $11' \times 16' \times 10'$  - 1,760  
 Day Window  $2' \times 8'6'' \times 10'$  - 170  
 Total:  $29,761$  f  
 Exterior: Italian Oriental Stucco  
 Slate Roof: colors slightly varied.



## MOUNT CLEMENS

Honorable mention. Designed by Thomas B. Temple and Charles H. Koop, New York City

An obvious advantage of this house is that the main unit may be built first and the garage and porch later as finances permit. Any woman can imagine the joy to be derived from this big living-room—the possibilities of finishing it beautifully and of entertaining charmingly in it. Besides the spacious entrance-hall, there are a coat-room and a kitchen-closet on the first floor and four large closets upstairs. Here the rooms are large and each one is lighted from two sides. Simple detail and compact arrangement make this a relatively inexpensive plan to build from.

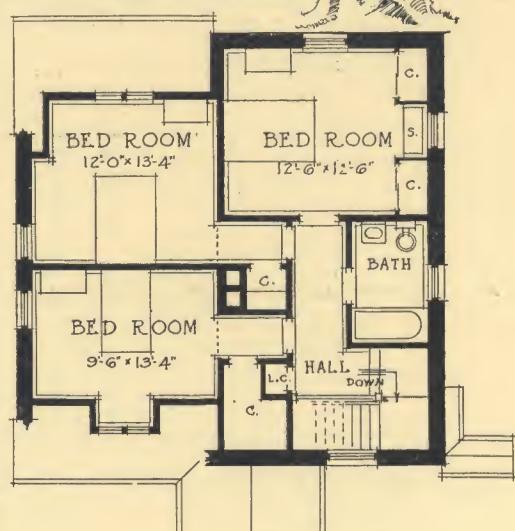


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

CUBAGE

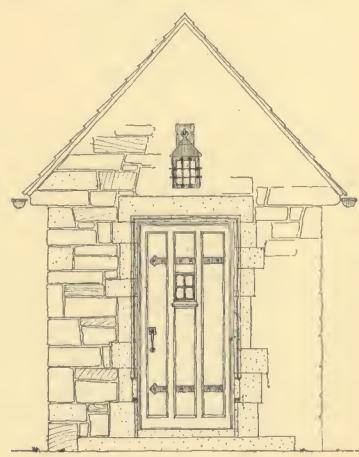
MAIN HOUSE  
32'0" x 31'6" x 27'6" 27,720  
FRONT VESTIBULE  
9'6" x 5'0" x 16'0" 760  
TOTAL CUBIC FEET 28,480

NOTES  
EXTERIOR  
WALLS OF  
STRUCTOLITE  
CONCRETE  
FACED WITH  
LOG-CABIN  
LAD RANDOM.  
ROOF OF SLATE  
OR SHINGLES  
STAINED GRAV&  
DULL BLUES LAID  
WITH IRREGU-  
LAR BUTTS.

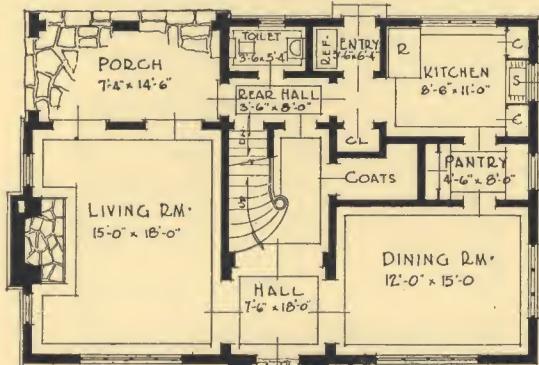


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

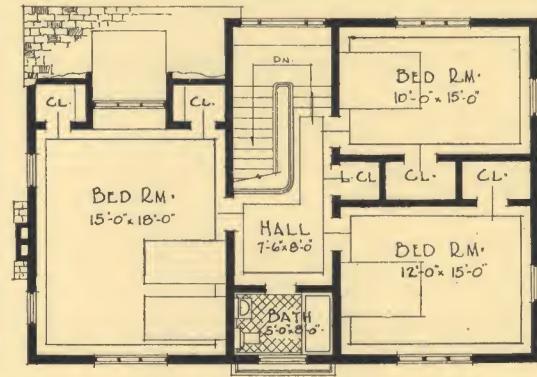
In the big and beautifully lighted living-room of this English style home, the nine-foot ceiling is to be beamed. A little detail which indicates how carefully the whole plan has been conceived is the wood-closet off the hall, which would relieve the hearth of the litter that too often makes a fireplace as much a nuisance as a joy. The service-entry toward the front of the right end leaves the back of the lot free for recreation and gardening. The large arched window lighting up the second-floor hall is an attractive novelty. Specifications call for built-in kitchen cabinet, coat-room and closet on the lower floor, one bath, a linen-locker and four closets above.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

## HURON

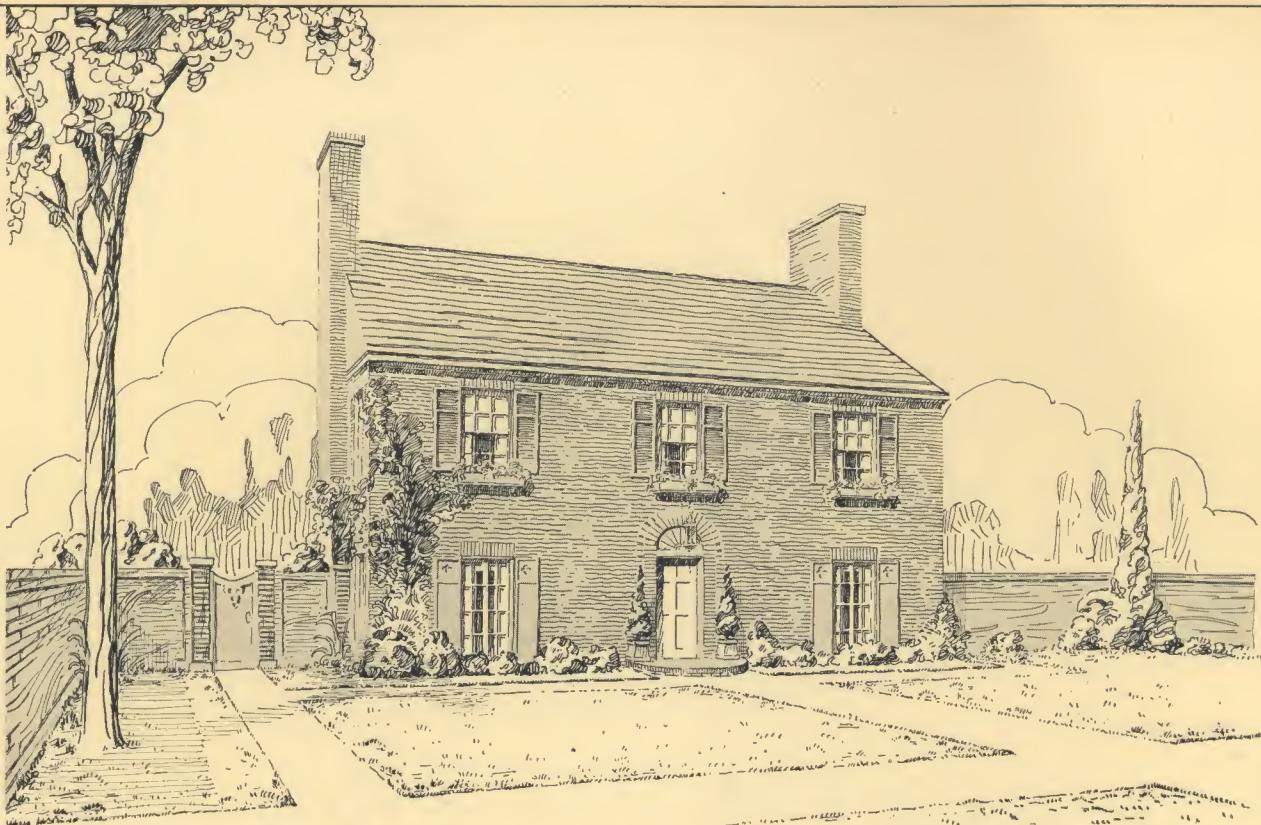
Designed by C. G. McTaggart  
Madison, Wisconsin

Forty-two feet wide and twenty-eight deep, this home could be built on an average city-lot and, because of its dignified simplicity of style, and its well-ordered boldness of line, it would hold its place with any other residence in the street. Such a house as this, equipped with all the needs of a modern family and conservatively executed as to its exterior, is a staple on the real estate market. The basement is to underlie only the main portion of the house, and note that built-in cabinets are provided for in the kitchen, that there is a wash-room conveniently placed in the rear of the lower hall and that there are five closets on the sleeping-floor. The balcony adds greatly to the comfort, ventilation and lighting of the main bedroom and for greatest charm the house should face west or north.



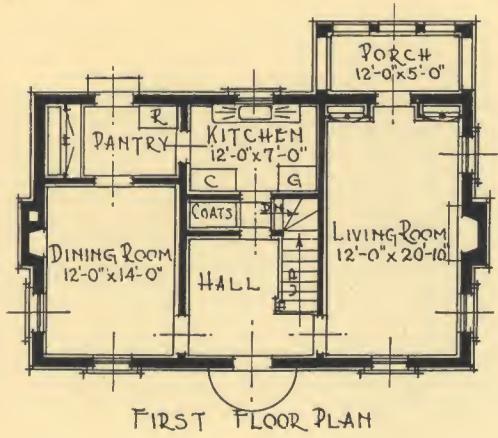
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.

CUBAGE.	
MAIN PART OF HOUSE	23,776
30'-4" x 40'-0" x 14'-4"	
KITCHEN WING	
12'-4" x 24'-8" x 7'-6"	4,486
PORCH	
15'-4" x 8'-0" x 15'-0"	16.00
	TOTAL - 29,862.
FINISHES.	
EXTERIOR	• • •
ORIENTAL STUCCO FINISH No. 8	
INTERIOR	• • •
TEXTURE WALLS & CEILINGS	
ROUGH BRUSHED, STIPPLED	
HAND RUBBED	TINTED

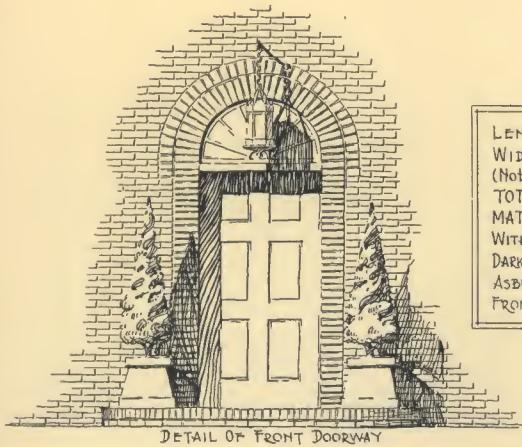


## GREENSBORO

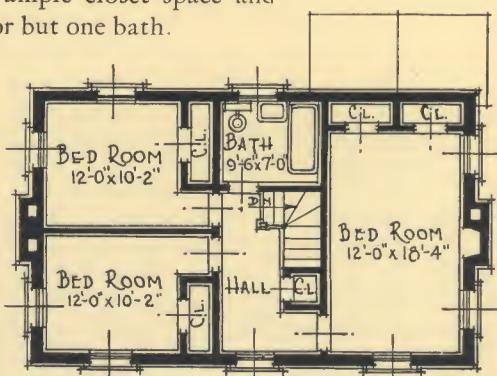
Designed by Albert Sidney Goleman  
Auburn, Alabama

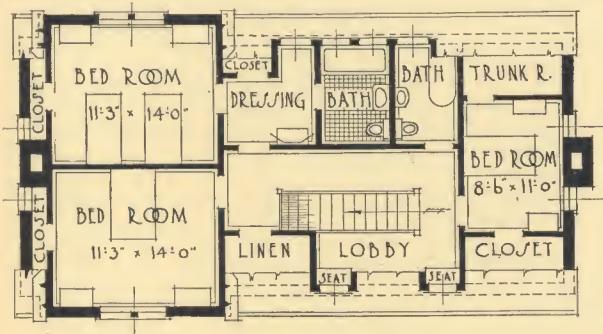
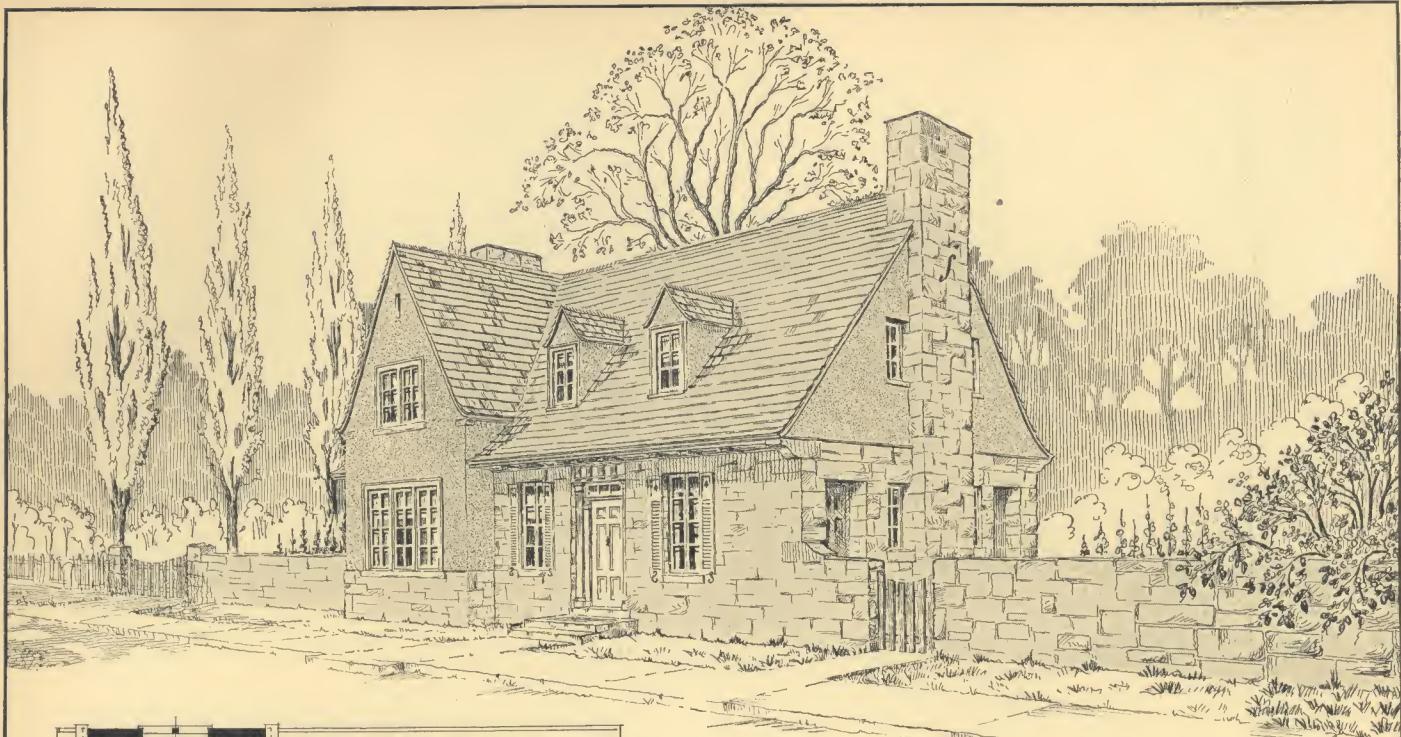


Here is a sensible little home, the exterior charm of which depends upon simplicity, symmetry and fine proportions, that can be built on an average city lot. The basement could be only twenty by twenty-four feet in size, as it need not extend under the living-room. Three fireplaces are indicated: in the living-room, the dining-room and the large bedroom. The wide halls on both floors, one equipped with a coat-room, the other with a linen-locker, would impart a feeling of amplitude. Each bedroom is provided with ample closet space and the plan calls for but one bath.



LENGTH: ..... 39'-0"  
WIDTH: ..... 22'-0"  
(Not Excavated Under Living Room)  
TOTAL CUBAGE: ..... 23,275 cu ft  
MATERIALS: STRUCTOLITE WALLS  
WITH BRICK VENEER, ROOF IS OF  
DARK SHADES OF PURPLE AND GREEN  
ASBESTOS SHINGLES. BRICK RANGE  
FROM LIGHT REDS THRU MAROONS.

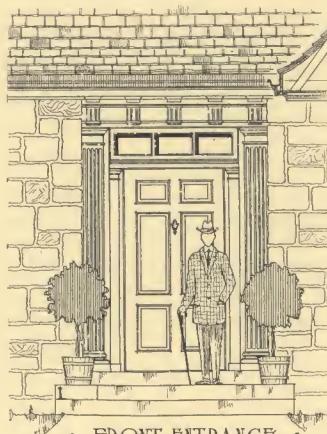




- SECOND FLOOR -

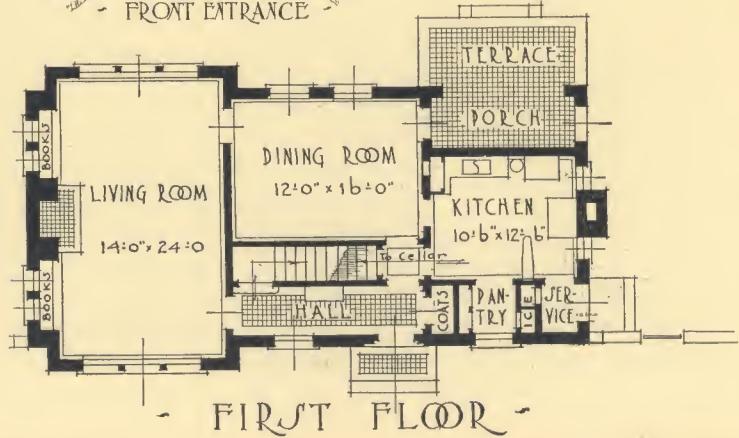
- CUBAGE -

MAIN HOUSE	47'0" x 22'0" x 24'0" =	26884
PROJECTIONS	16'0" x 4'0" x 27'6" =	1760
PORTIONS OF ROOF	16'0" x 6'0" x 13'0" =	1248
TOTAL =		29892



- FRONT ENTRANCE -

④ EXTERIOR MATERIAL AND COLOR SCHEME  
 MAIN BODY: RUBBLE STONE  
 PROJECTIONS & GABLES:  
 WHITE STUCCO  
 ROOF:  $\frac{2}{3}$  GRAY SLATES  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  RED SLATES  
 OR: CEDAR SHINGLES  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  STAINED IN BLACK  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  STAINED IN BROWN  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  STAINED IN RED  
 ALL EXTERIOR WOOD WORK:  
 WHITE

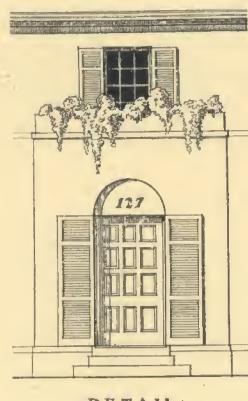


- FIRST FLOOR -



## CHALMETTE

*Designed by Clive Wing  
New York City*

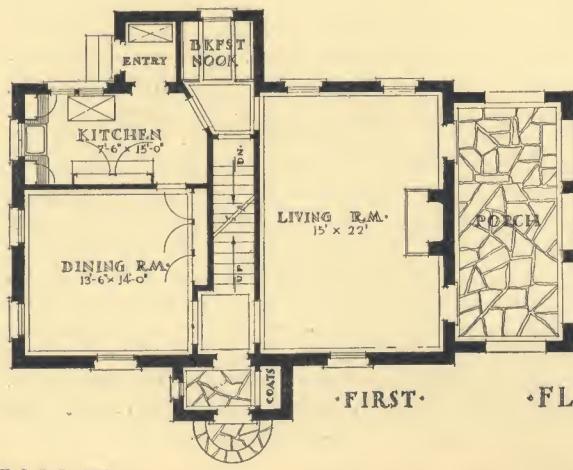


•DETAIL•

A fine all-round plan. It measures thirty-five feet deep and forty-eight feet wide, over all. One of its exceptional points is the attractive front entrance with its balcony. The breakfast-nook arrangement shown here is excellent from the point of view of everyday utility. It should be noted that built-in cabinets are planned for both the kitchen and the dining-room. Upstairs there are a large linen-locker and five closets, the one in the largest bedroom being a deep wardrobe with cabinet-doors. The porch with its flagstone paving and arched openings is delightfully drawn, and the entire home may be considered a model of sober good taste which could stand effectively in any city or suburb.

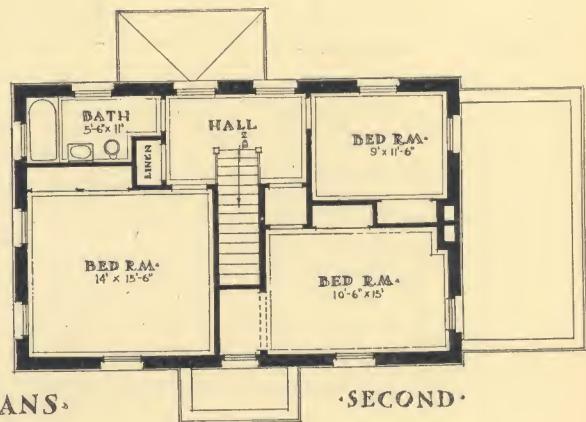
Cubage ~				
MAIN HOUSE	9' x 24' x 30'	=	26640	
VESTIBULE	10' x 4'6" x 14'	=	630	
PORCH	1/2 of 22' x 10' x 12'6"	=	687.5	
REAR. ENTRY	12' x 6' x 14'	=	1008	
<b>Total ~</b>				<b>28,965.5</b>

CONCRETE TO BL FACED WITH WHITE SMOOTH SURFACED STUCCO ~ QUINNS TO BE SLIGHTLY ROUGH CAST ~ SHUTTERS, SASH AND EXTERIOR DOORS TO BE A DULL APPLE GREEN ~ SHINGLES TO BE STAINED SAME TINT BUT SLIGHTLY DARKER.

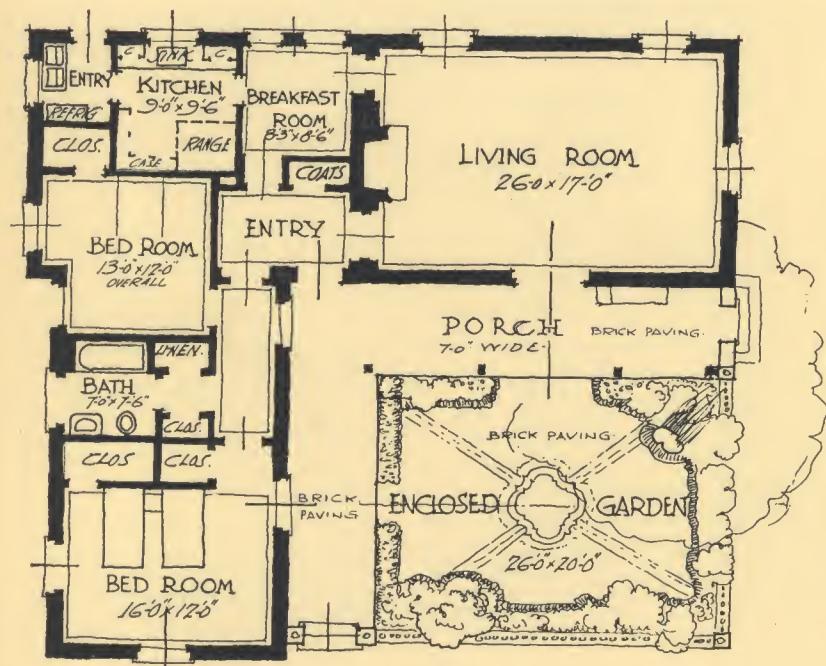
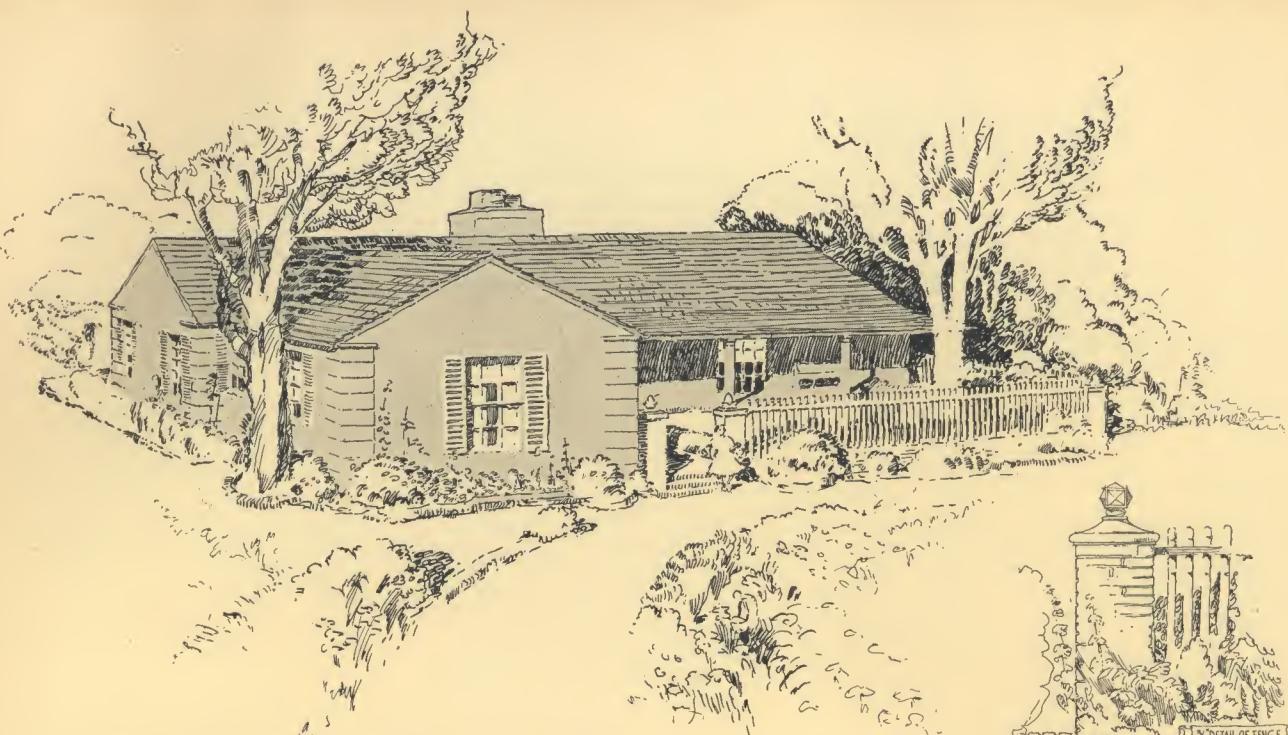


•FIRST•

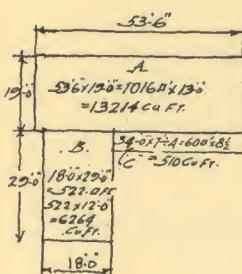
•FLOOR PLANS•  
—Scale—



•SECOND•



EXTERIOR WALLS STRUCTOLITE WITH  
WHITE WASHED COMMON BRICK FACING  
COLOR LIGHT GRAY. SHINGLE ROOF  
LAID WITH SLIGHT IRREGULARITY.  
FENCE AND WOODWORK WHITE



CUBIC CONTENTS

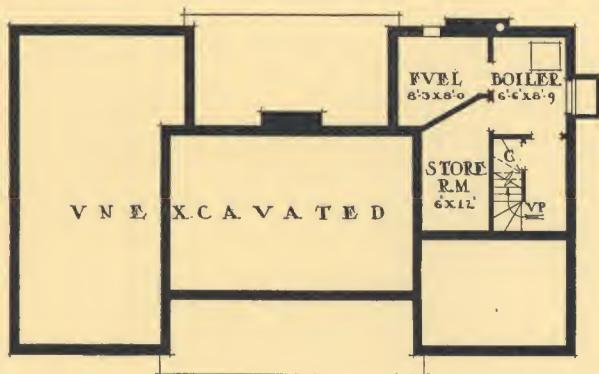
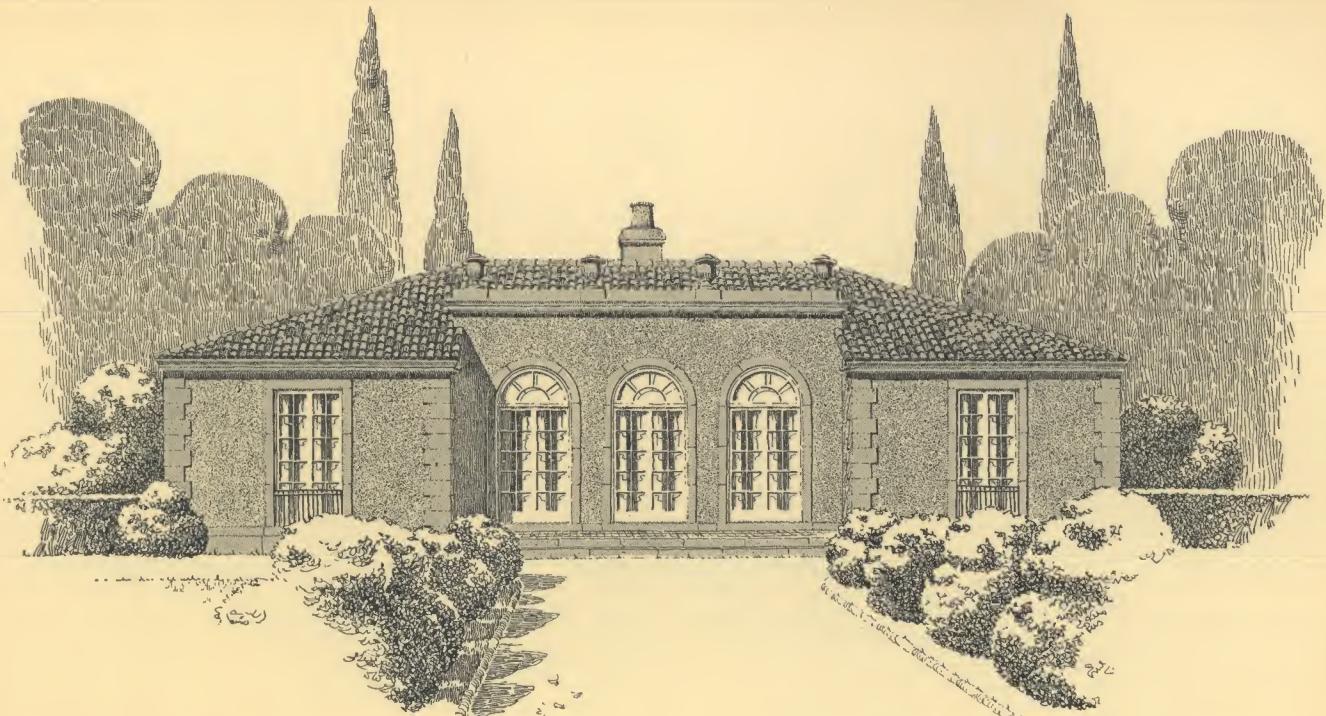
A	=	13214 CU. FT.
B	=	6264 "
C	=	510 "
TOTAL	=	19988 Cu. FT.

THERE BEING NO BASEMENT.

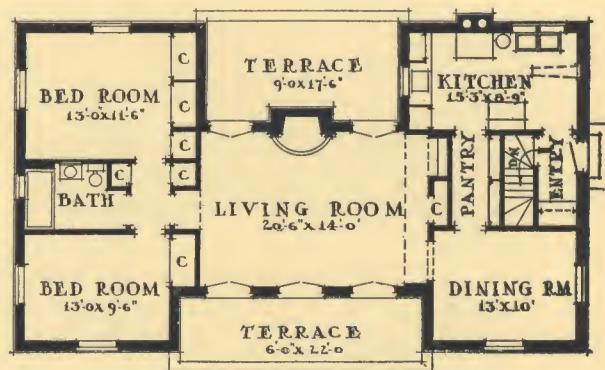
## APPLETON

Second Prize. Designed by Harrison Clarke  
Los Angeles, California

You won't realize at first that six closets, a breakfast-room, ample entry and hall, a good sized service-porch and three other spacious chambers besides the kitchen are included in this delightful single-story home. It is an unusual example of careful and ingenious planning. The design suggests a rather spacious property, preferably on a corner. The architect specifies an unusual exterior treatment—white-washed common brick which will give a light grey tone—and this can be carried out satisfactorily with Structolite. Because of the unassuming design of the house, its interior would be attractive if finished quite simply. It is not the least costly bungalow in this book to build, but it would be among the less expensive ones to live in and maintain.



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

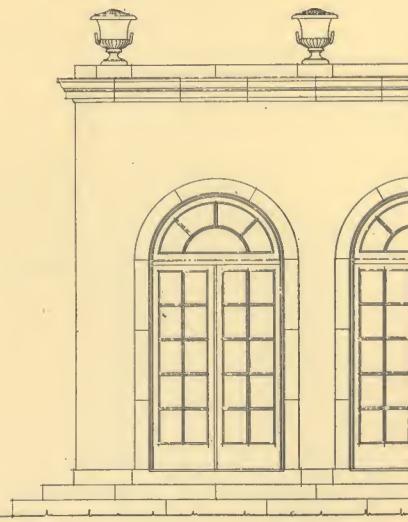
## CULPEPER

*Honorable mention. Designed by Elmer E. Nieman  
Colorado Springs, Colorado*

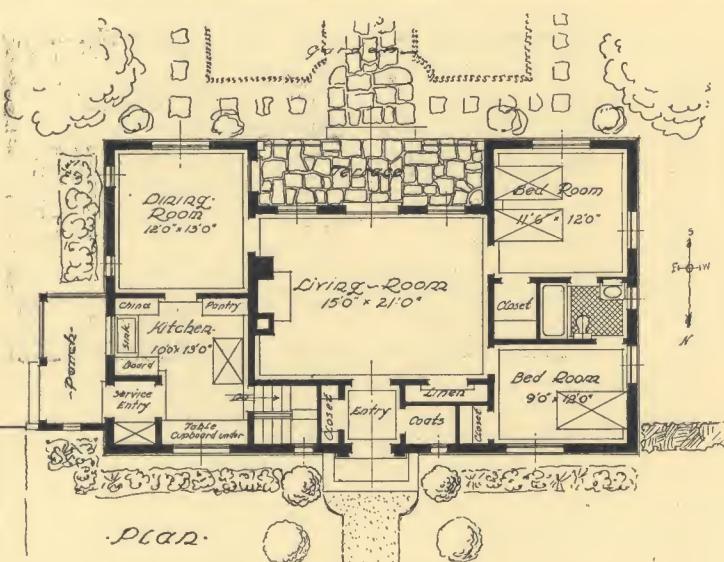
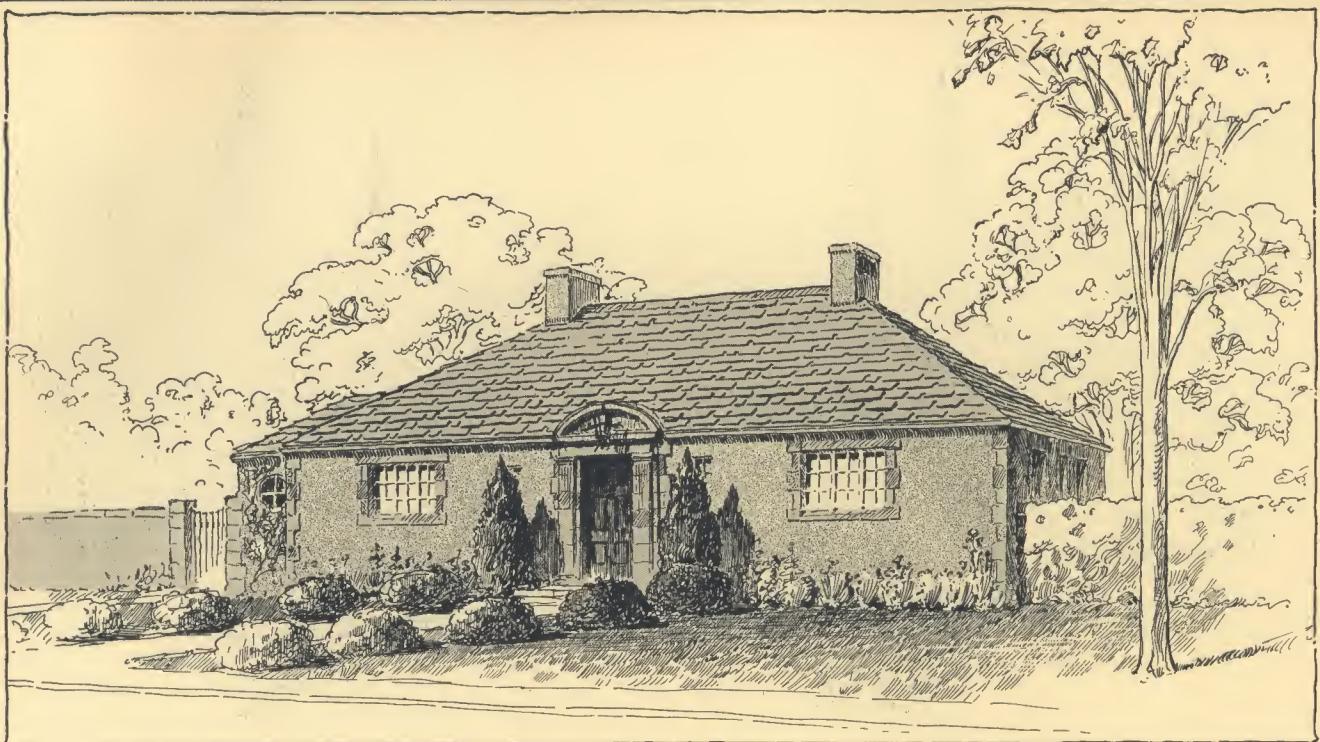
**DESCRIPTION**  
EXTERIOR WALLS OF STRUCCO  
LITE CONCRETE FINISHED  
WITH A WARM TONED ITALIAN  
TEXTURED STUCCO. QUOINS  
FINISH AT OPENINGS AND  
CORNICE AT ENTRANCE  
OF INDIANA LIMESTONE.  
ROOF OF ITALIAN PAT. TILE.

**CVBAGE**  
WINGS  $2 \times 14' 6'' \times 19' 0'' \times 13' 9'' = 11965$   
 $4' 6'' \times 9' 0'' \times 13' 6'' = 514$   
CENTER  $15' 8'' \times 22' 0'' \times 15' 8'' = 5400$   
CELLAR  $10' 6'' \times 14' 6'' \times 8' 9'' = 886$   
 $9' 0'' \times 17' 0'' \times 8' 9'' = 880$   
TERRACE  $4' 6'' \times 1' 0'' \times 22' 0'' = 36$   
 $4' 6'' \times 1' 0'' \times 17' 6'' = 44$   
TOTAL CV. F.T. 19725

While the house of "rambling" plan is relatively more expensive to build than a square house, the designer of this little villa has minimized cost by confining the excavation to one end-wing. He has utilized all the space so well that there is no extravagance: seven closets besides a large pantry, large kitchen-entry and provision for other conveniences, make this an exceptionally well-planned bungalow. The vaulted ceiling in the living room and a suggestion of formality about the entire plan will appeal to conservative home-seekers who insist upon individuality with comfort. So convenient and so sensibly beautiful a home as this always would find a ready market if the builder should wish to sell.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE



Cubage-	
Main Building	17702
Porch	216
Basement	1365
Chimney + Vent. (Gable Roof)	64
Terrace	273.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>19800.5</b>

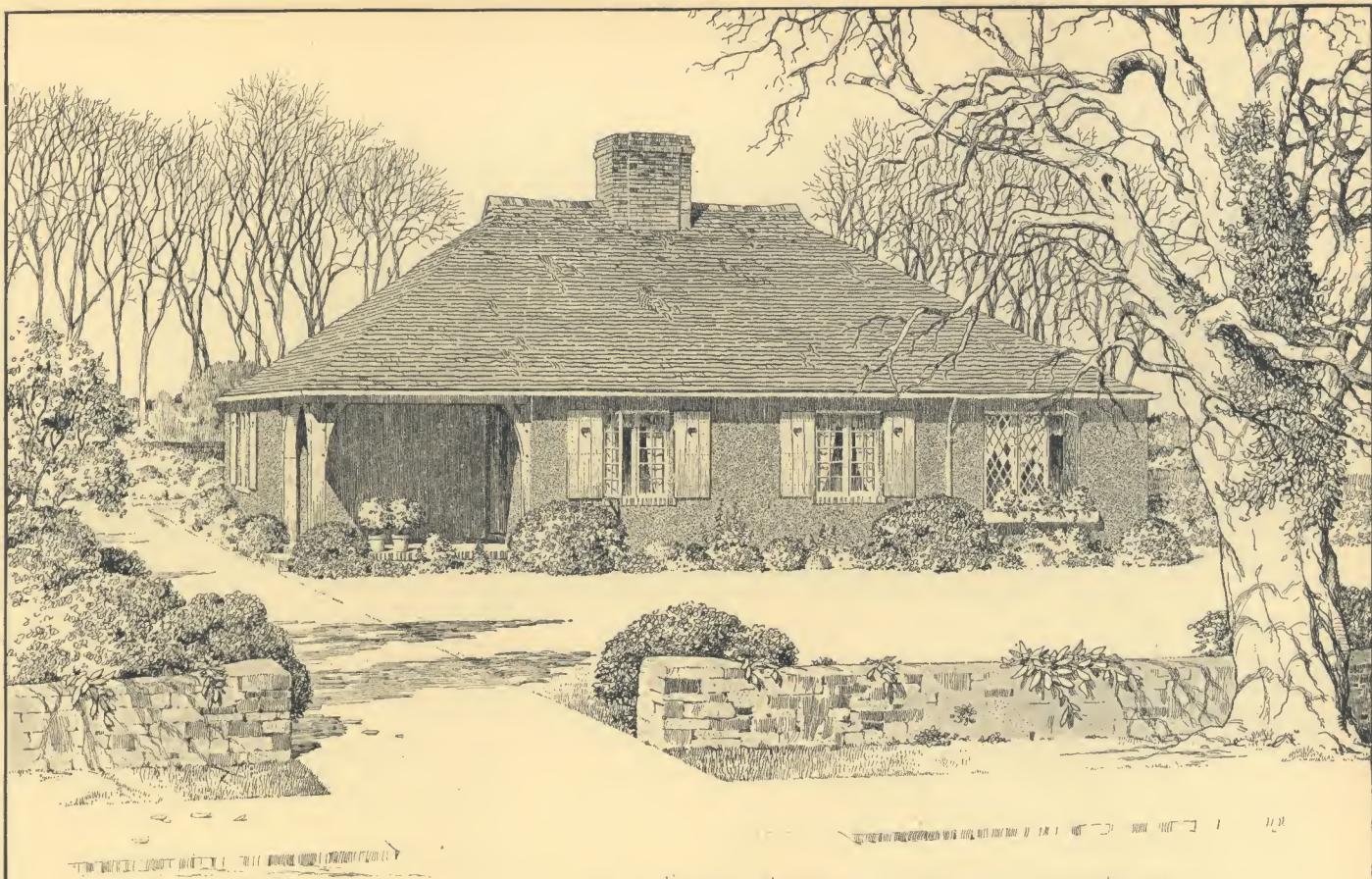
#### Notes-

Exterior finish to be white stucco. Trim of cast stone in shades of orange, red & brown. Stone to be in place when wall is poured. Steel Cottage Casements. Grey Wood Shingle Roof. Door to be green - Ventilator for Roof to match Chimney.

## BARBERTON

Honorable mention. Designed by Will Rice Amon  
Office of Delano & Aldrich, New York City

For an ordinary sixty-foot lot, this bungalow should be built so close to the curb-line as to allow for only enough landscaping to give the front a proper setting. The service-entry and basement-stairs are conveniently segregated. The bath is accessible from both bedrooms. The dining-room has windows in three directions. The delightfully arranged living-room with its eleven-foot ceiling is exceptionally well located as it opens onto the paved terrace and rear gardens to enhance the pleasure and seclusion of the occupants. This should be one of the least expensive homes to build and one of the most practical to keep house in.

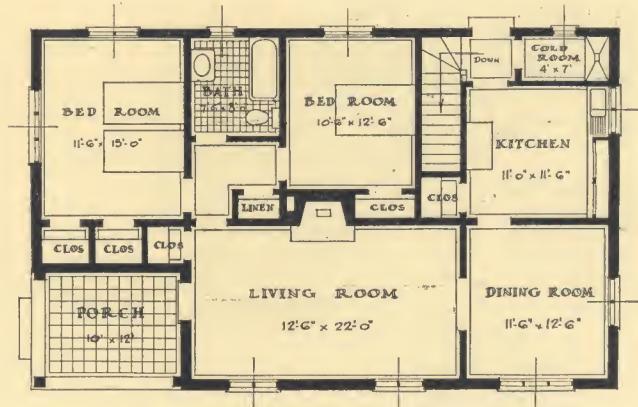


CUBAGE	
MAIN HOUSE	$48 \times 29.5 \times 13 = 18,408$
CELLAR	$12 \times 13.5 \times 8 = 1,296$
PORCH	$10 \times 12 \times \frac{3}{4} = 270$
TOTAL CUBAGE - 19,974	

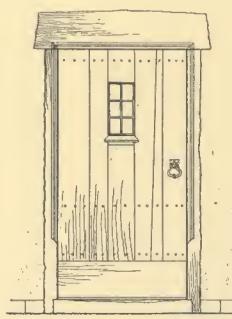
## WINNETKA

Honorable mention. Designed by H. Ross Wiggs  
Office of Harrie T. Lindeberg, New York City

Can you imagine anything prettier than this snug cottage with its rhythmic lines, done in warm ochres, reds and browns and its door and window-detail picked out in Venetian red? It would be inexpensive to build of Structolite Concrete because of its compactness but, despite that, all its rooms are of ample size and there are six closets. The arrangement of the chambers is such as to afford more privacy than usually is found in small homes of this type. This home is modest, and yet it would be full of surprises in the way of comfort and beauty.



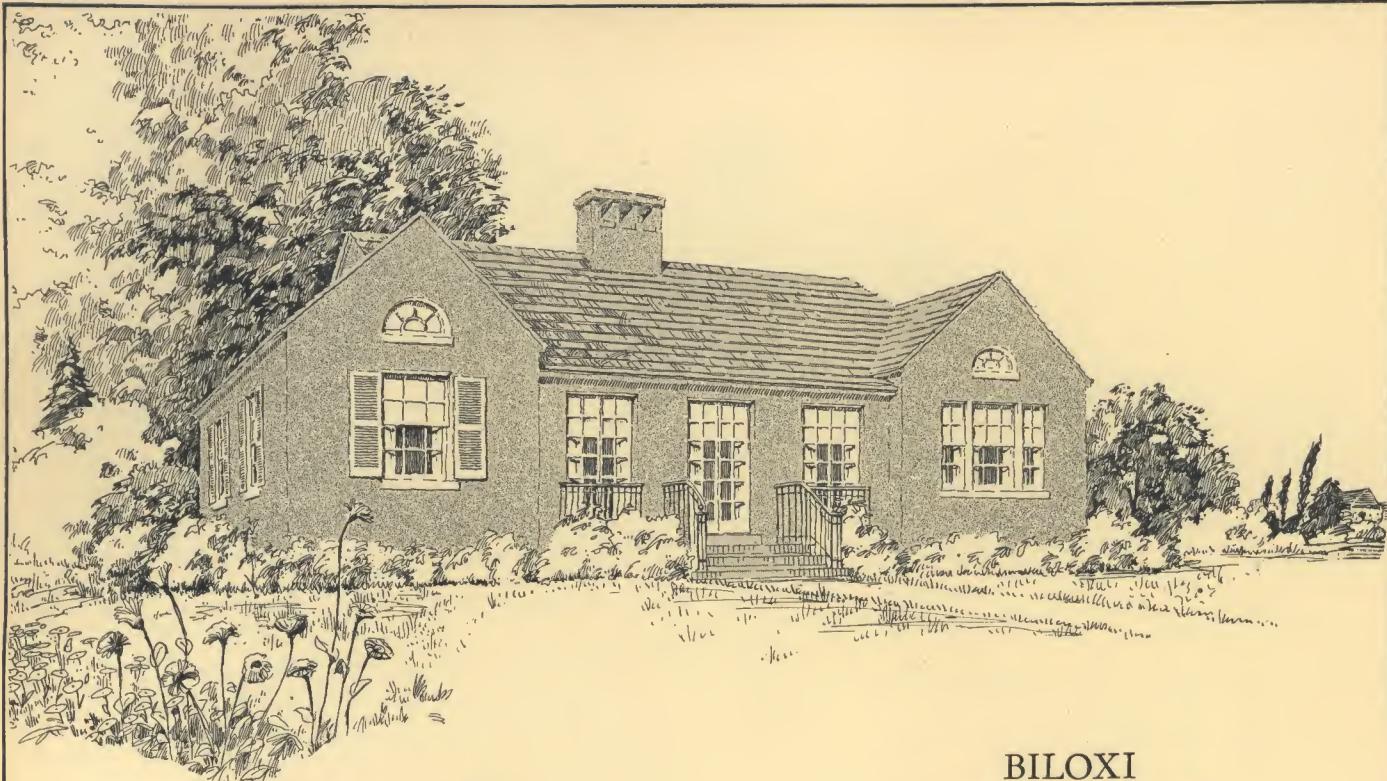
FLOOR PLAN



ENTRANCE DOOR

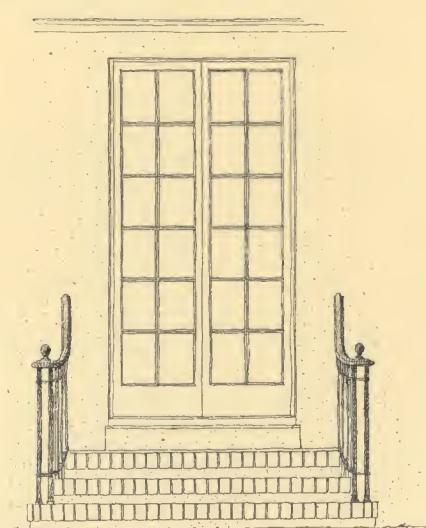
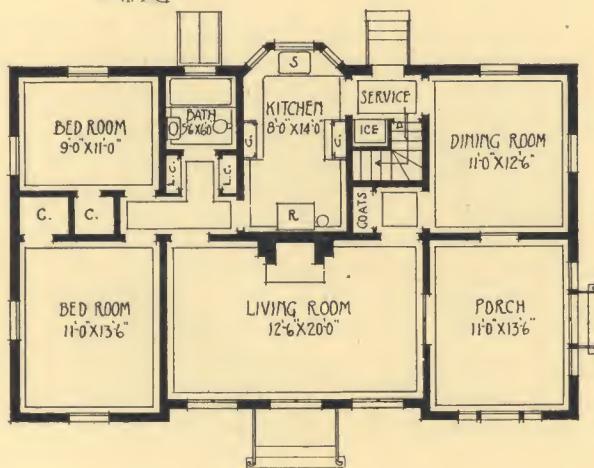
## COLOR SCHEME

CHIMNEY - COMMON RED BRICK  
ROOF - SHINGLES STAINED WITH FOUR SHADES OF BROWN GRADED FROM DARK AT EAVES TO LIGHTER SHADES AT RIDGE  
EXTERIOR WALLS - STUCCO WITH IRREGULAR SURFACE TINTED A DULL OCHRE  
ENTRANCE DOOR - VENETIAN RED  
WINDOW SASH - Do  
POSTS, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC. - OAK WEATHER STAINED AND ANTIQUED



## BILOXI

Designed by Edmond P. Crocheron  
New York City

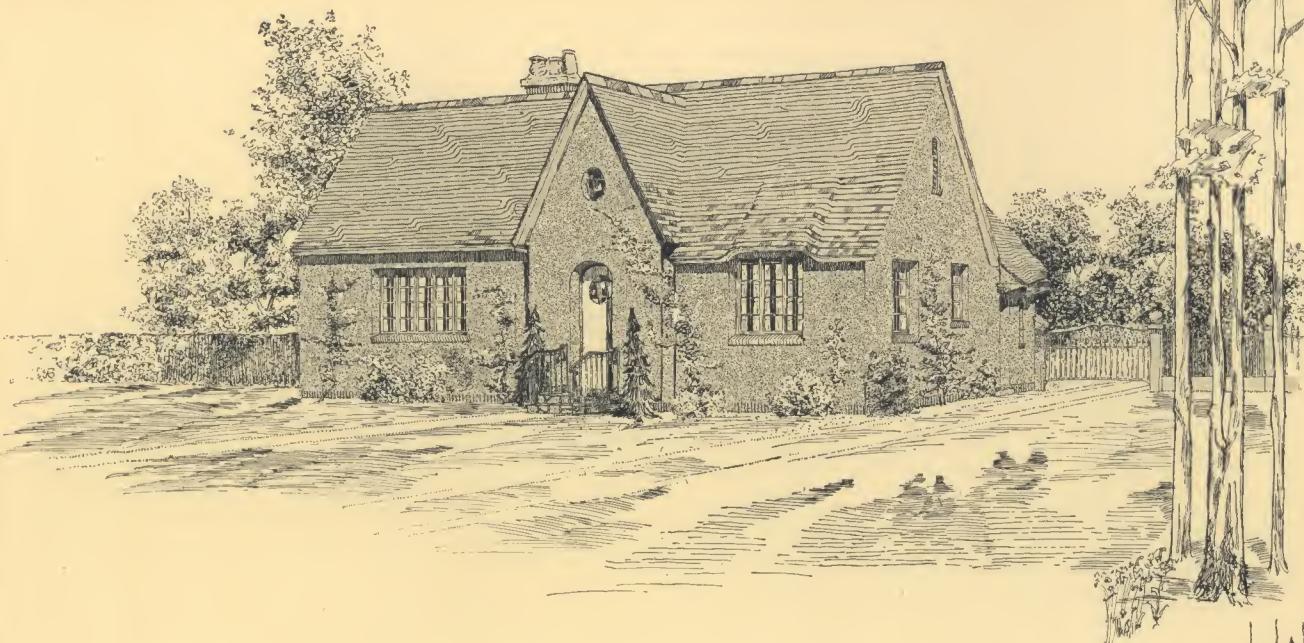


A vaulted ceiling is specified for the living-room of this bungalow. The plan is unique in its provision for a large enclosed porch and in the form and location of the kitchen. Two built-in cabinets are called for in the latter; the sink is enclosed in a bay of three windows; the service-arrangements are unusually spacious; a built-in ironing-board could be added without difficulty. Besides the conveniently located coat-room, there are two linen-lockers and each bedroom has a closet. The bath is situated so as to be of the least possible disturbance to occupants of other parts of the house. The total dimensions are forty-five by thirty feet.

- CUBAGE -			
WINGS	• 12'0" X 27'6" X 14'0" X 2	•	9,240
CENTER	• 20'0" X 26'6" X 19'6"	•	19,335
BAY-WINDOW	• 2'0" X 6'0" X 8'0"	•	96
TOTAL CUBAGE			19,671

### • SUGGESTION FOR EXTERIOR COLOR SCHEME AND MATERIAL •

- WALLS • CREAM STUCCO •
- ROOF • GREEN COPPER SHINGLES •
- SASH • DARK GREEN •
- STEPS • RED BRICK •
- IRON • BLACK •

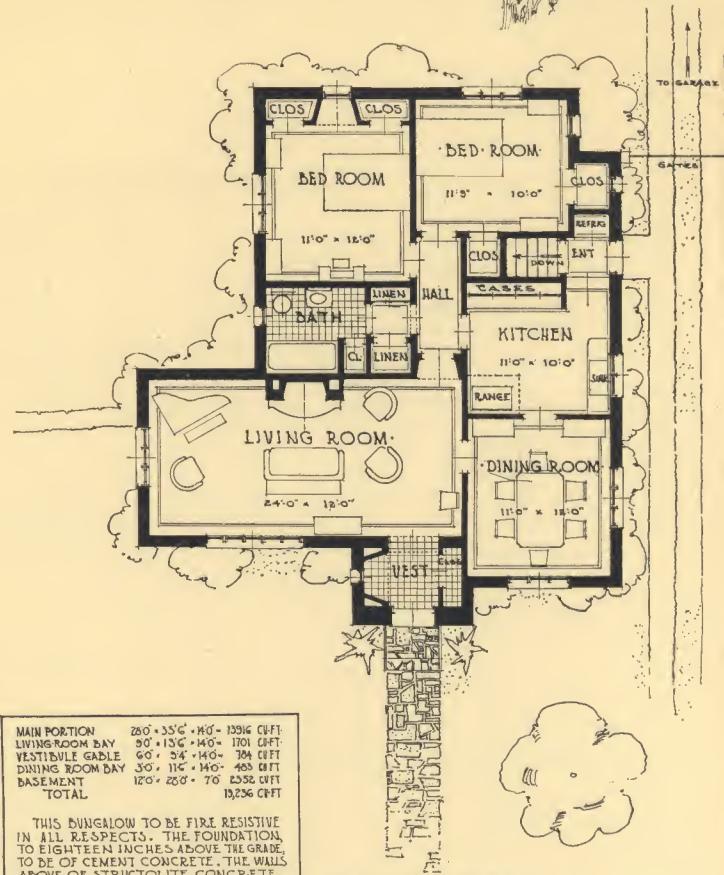


PLAN OF BASEMENT.

## ANNISTON

Designed by L. W. McClenahan  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Extreme economy evidently was uppermost in the mind of the architect who drew this plan. Provision for partial excavation, for partitions of Sheetrock fire-proof wallboard, for a total width of less than forty feet—all these are measures that tend to put this snug home within the reach of the most modest purse. Yet accommodation and beauty are not sacrificed. The vaulted ceiling in the living room is a most attractive feature which could be installed inexpensively with the mineral wallboard. There are seven closets, all told. Every charming accessory of the living room is allowed for, including even a grand piano. The architect's suggestions for absolute fire-proofness are commendable.

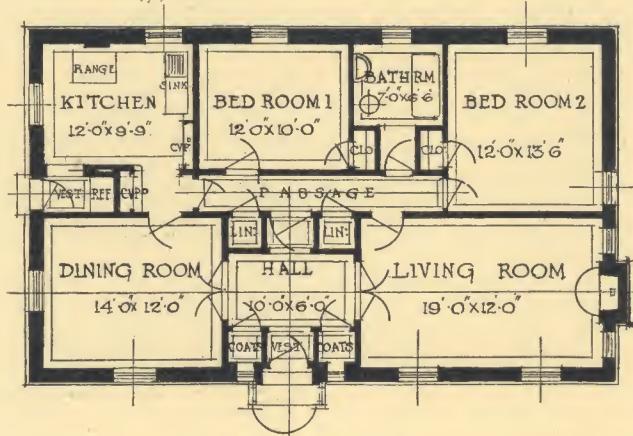
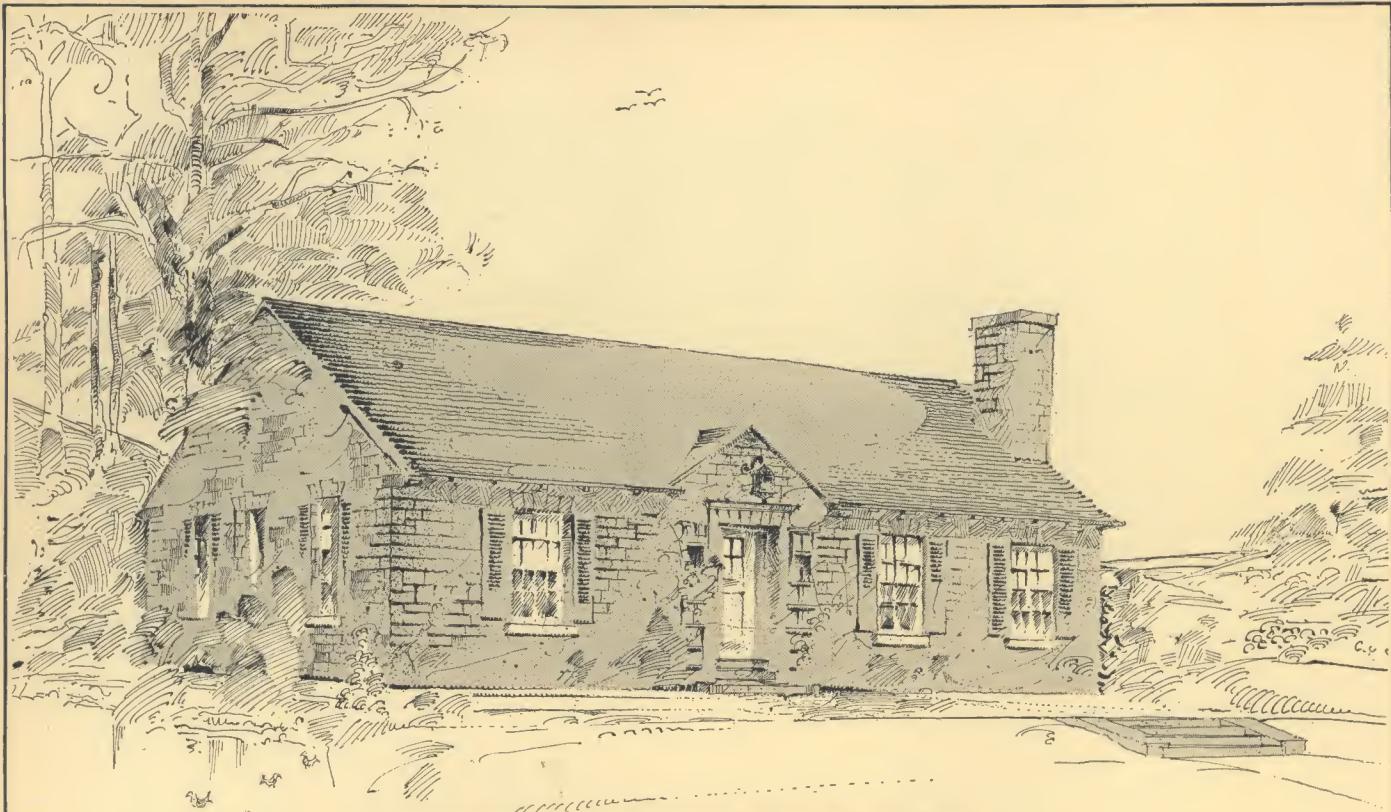


MAIN PORTION	28'0" x 35'0" x 10'0" = 12,916 CU FT
LIVING ROOM BAY	9'0" x 13'0" x 10'0" = 1,101 CU FT
VESTIBULE GABLE	9'0" x 3'4" x 10'0" = 284 CU FT
DINING ROOM BAY	3'0" x 11'0" x 10'0" = 463 CU FT
BASEMENT	12'0" x 23'0" x 7'0" = 2,532 CU FT
TOTAL	13,236 CU FT

THIS BUNGALOW TO BE FIRE RESISTIVE IN ALL RESPECTS. THE FOUNDATION TO EIGHTEEN INCHES ABOVE THE GRADE, TO BE OF CEMENT CONCRETE. THE WALLS ABOVE OF STRUCTOLITE CONCRETE DAMP PROOFED OUTSIDE. THE FRAMING MATERIALS ARE OF PINE, 2" x 4" FEEL, WITH STRUCTOLITE BASE FOR FLOORS AND SHEET ROCK PARTITIONS.

THE EXTERIOR SURFACES OF WALLS TO FINISH WITH ROUGH TROWELED ORIENTAL STUCCO OF A STRAW COLOR. THE ROOF OF ROUGH TEXTURED MULTICOLORED ASBESTOS SHINGLES, THE METAL WINDOWS & CORNICE ETC. OF LIGHT VERDIGRIS-GREEN.

FLOOR PLAN.



## FLAT ROCK

Designed by W. Blackwell  
Toronto, Canada

### CUBIC FOOTAGE

46'0"	LENGTH
26'0"	DEPTH
15'6"	HEIGHT
19964'0"	TOTAL

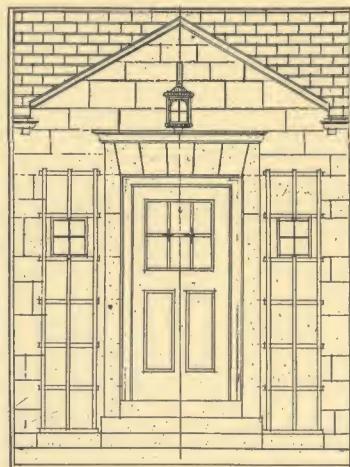
### MATERIAL

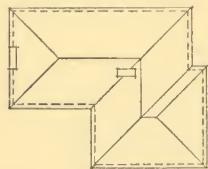
FACING	BUFF STONE
ROOFING	RED FLAT TILE

### COLOR SCHEME

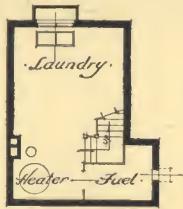
WALLS	BUFF.
ROOF	RED
SHUTTERS	BROWN
FRAMES	BROWN
DOORS, SASHES	CREAM.

This bungalow is unusual in two respects. First, the suggested exterior is buff stone. The builder with limited funds need not shy away from this specification, for experience has proved that where local field-stone is obtainable at reasonable prices, it makes a relatively inexpensive facing for walls of Structolite. The application of stone facing with the gypsum concrete is not, in itself, costly. Secondly, the floor plan is different from those of most one-story homes. The hallways giving complete privacy to the bedrooms and bath are exceptionally well planned. Six closets are tucked into this compact house.





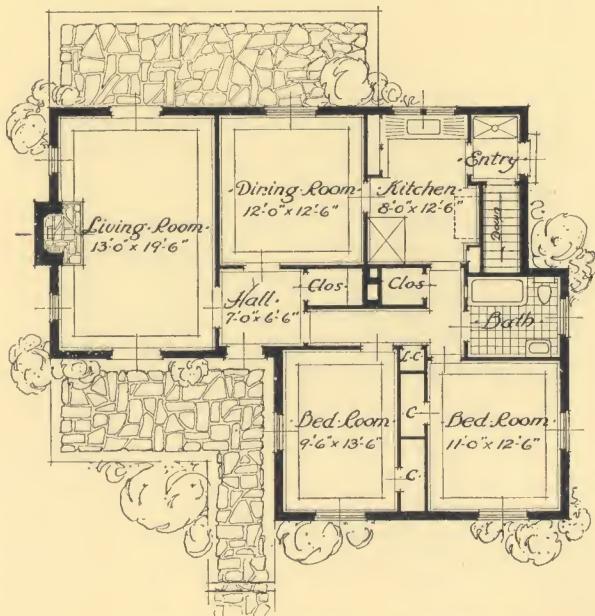
Roof-Plan.



Basement-Plan.

Cubic Content.		
Basement Story:	330' $\times$ 8'6"	2,805 cu ft
Uncavitated Area:	865' $\times$ 1'6"	1,390
First Story:	1195' $\times$ 9'0"	10,755 "
Roof:	1195' $\times$ 4'3"	5,080 "
Total:		19,940 "

Color Specification.  
Exterior walls: U.S.G. Stucco & Bubble Stone base.  
Variegated green slate roof. Blue-green trim.

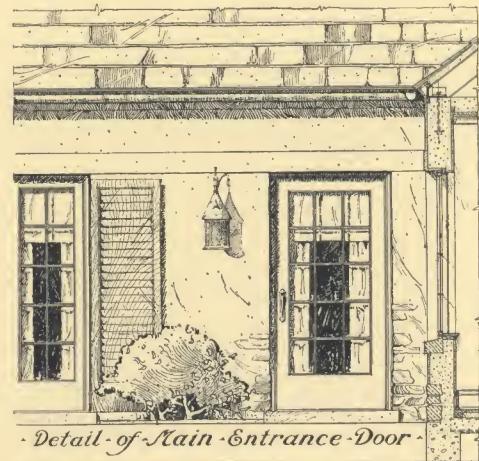


First-Floor-Plan.

## ORLANDO

Designed by Frank J. Schlosser  
Cleveland

Should you select this little home for your own, you would find its chief satisfaction in the large living-room with its deep fireplace and its French doors at either end, in the separation of the bedrooms from the parts of the house where noise is likely to occur and in the spaciousness of all the apartments. There are five closets and the bathroom is exceptionally large and light. It is unnecessary to argue the beauty of the exterior, but special attention may be called to the color-scheme planned by the designer. The rough stone of variegated colors projecting through a shaggy-textured stucco of rich color-tone would make the house actually as pretty as the drawing would lead one to hope.



Detail-of-Main-Entrance-Door.



*The formality of the Italian residence-style is perfectly expressed in this famous interior in the old Villa Curonia*

## ITALIAN

HERE are houses such as you might find lifting their graceful and dignified façades above the public square of some town in Italy. Here are replicas of the elegant *villini* that you might see casting reflections into the River Brenta or the lagoons near Venice. Here, too, are cottages that remind you of the quaint but finely proportioned farm dwellings that cuddle against the fertile hillsides or nestle into the olive orchards along the curving roads of Tuscany.

There is a suggestion of richness and of dignity approaching stateliness in even the less ostentatious Italian houses, and this was caught by the artists who drew the plans in this group. So these plans illustrate the adaptability of Structolite Concrete, with which elaborate as well as quite simple architectural forms may be built as permanent and as fire-safe as with the stones of the Italian mountains.

This is the type of home most appreciated by persons whose entertaining and mode of living are semi-formal. It will be noticed that nearly every drawing carries a suggestion for landscape gardening; for the Italian house was planned to effect a charming contact between human life and nature.

True to the Italian tradition, the designers of these houses suggest various exterior treatments. Patterns of face-brick appear on some façades; quoins or other trim of stone or brick, on others. But stucco supplies at least a part of the facing on all of them, for this material has been used extensively in all periods of Italian architecture.

Buff, pinks, creams and other tints, as well as white, are included in the wide range of colors in Italian stucco-work. While the craftsmen of that country appreciated rough textures for the beauty

with which they diffused the strong sunlight of their climate, they created these textures with greater refinement than those which are typical of the Spanish. The general style of their exterior finishes may be judged from the panel prepared with Oriental Stucco, which is shown here.

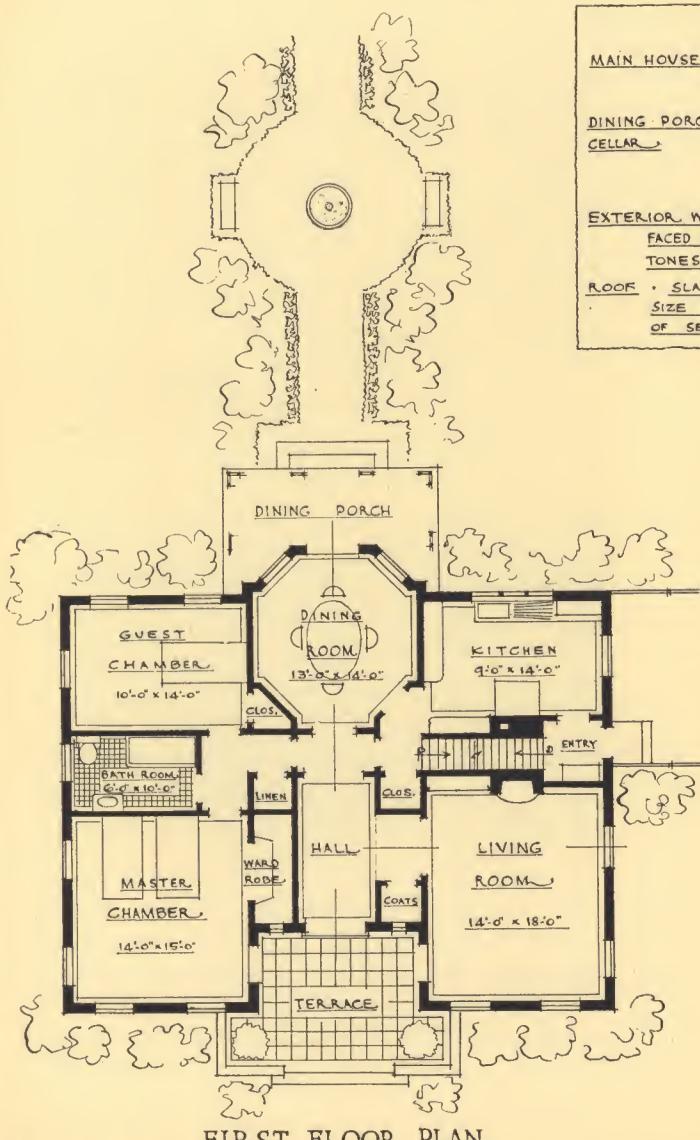
Except in the more elaborate palaces furnished and decorated with all the grandeur of the Renaissance, rough-textured walls were commonly used in Italy. The old artist-builders assumed even greater freedom in the use of color on inside walls than they employed in their stucco-work, and they favored brush-and-

palm textures harmonious with their treatment of the outside of the house.

Such a wall surface which can be reproduced with Textone in any color, from soft greys and reds to turquoise blue, would be fittingly charming in any of the Italian houses here shown. Indeed, part of the loveliness of the European cottage styles generally is due to the fact that the effect of mechanical and monotonous accuracy which typifies many American plastered walls was unknown to the builders of old.

Consider the services of your local architect as an investment for a more satisfactory home.

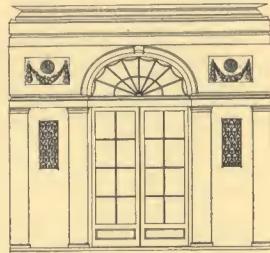




© U. S. G. Co. 1925

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

CUBAGE	
MAIN HOUSE	$26 \times 43 \times 13 = 14534$
	$2(6 \times 15 \times 13) = 2340$
	$2 \times 14 \times 13 = 364$
DINING PORCH	$\frac{1}{4}(8 \times 16 \times 9) = 268$
CELLAR	$15 \times 25 \times 6\frac{1}{2} = 2438$
	<u>TOTAL = 19944</u>
EXTERIOR WALLS, STRUCTOLITE CONCRETE FACED WITH STUCCO, TINTED IN TONES OF CORAL.	
ROOF, SLATE, VARIEGATED AS TO SIZE AND COLOR, IN TONES OF SEA GREEN AND PURPLE.	

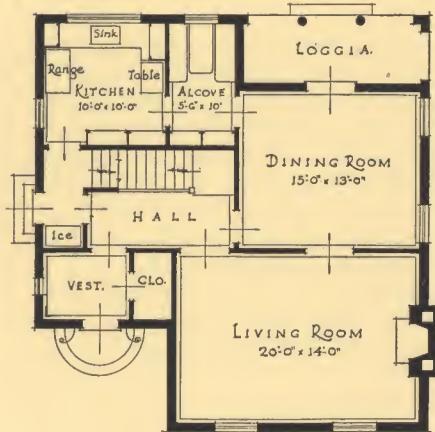
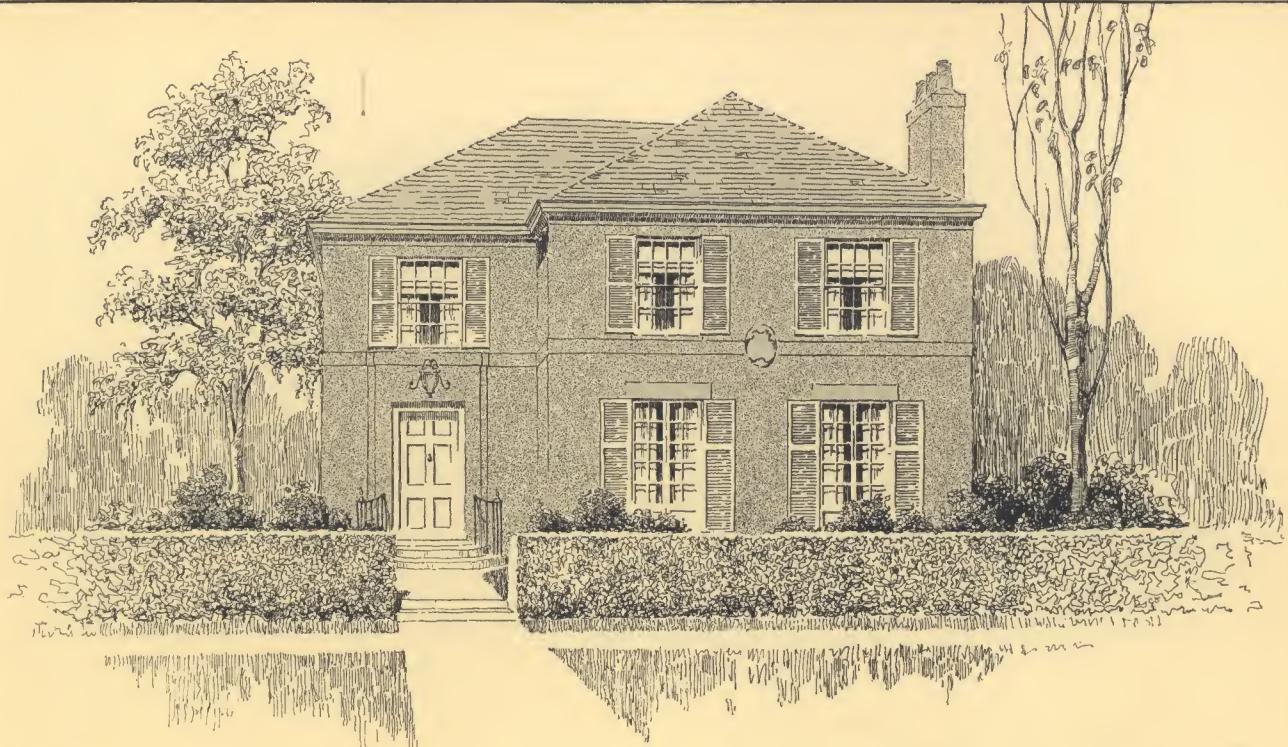


DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE

## PALERMO

*Honorable mention. Designed by Bruce Rabenold  
New York City*

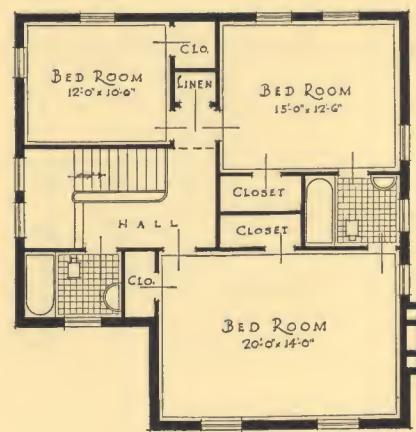
The octagonal dining-room is a feature of this little villa which lends itself to distinguished interior effects, and with the broad dining porch, its charm and utility cannot be exceeded. It is remarkably compact considering the amount of usable space within its walls and can be built on an ordinary lot of 60-foot frontage. The ample wardrobe and closet space makes convenience equal to the charm of the livable interior. Its designer has suggested a delicate color-scheme and beautiful adaptations of Renaissance motives for exterior decoration.



FIRST FLOOR.

## VENEZIA

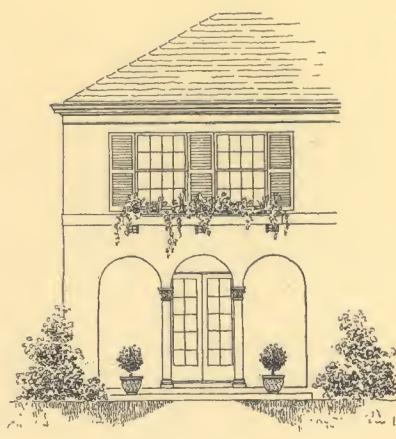
*Honorable mention. Designed by Clarence Jahn  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin*

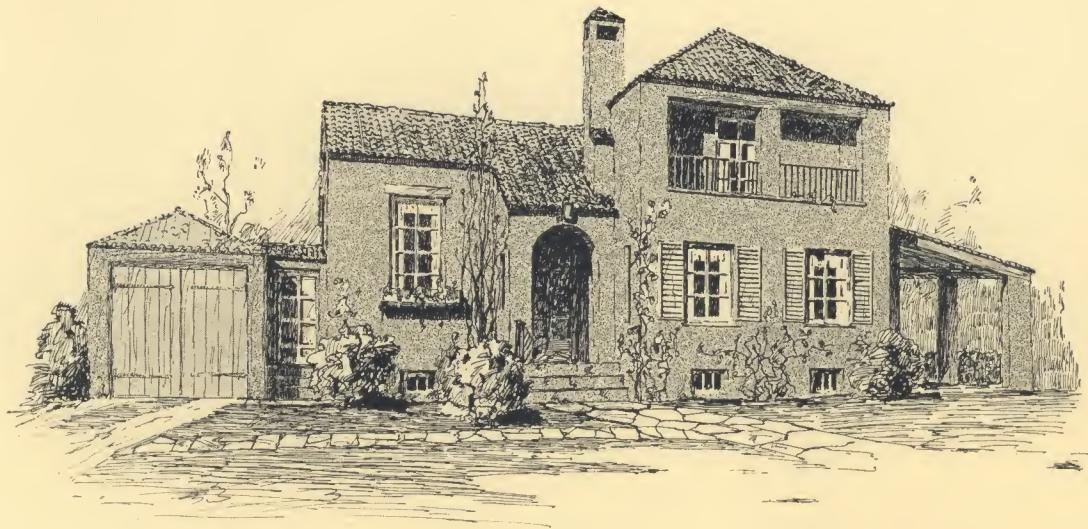


SECOND FLOOR.

ALL WALLS (EXCEPT FOUNDATION) FLOOR & ROOF SLABS, SHALL BE OF STRUCTOLITE CONCRETE. WALLS COVERED WITH ORIENTAL PLASTER. SHINGLES OF VARIEGATED SLATE. BLINDS A BLUE GREEN IN COLOR.

Among the things that make this one of the most practical of plans are the compactness, fine lighting and ventilation of the kitchen with its two built-in cabinets, the dining-alcove with similar enclosures, the five big closets and two baths upstairs, and the fact that the house can be built on a 50-foot lot. It is one of the most beautiful houses, too, because of the fine symmetry of its general proportions, the refinement of its details, the attractive color-scheme suggested and the provision made for a singularly beautiful hall and staircase. The architect has recognized the plastic possibilities of Structolite Concrete in the design of the loggia.

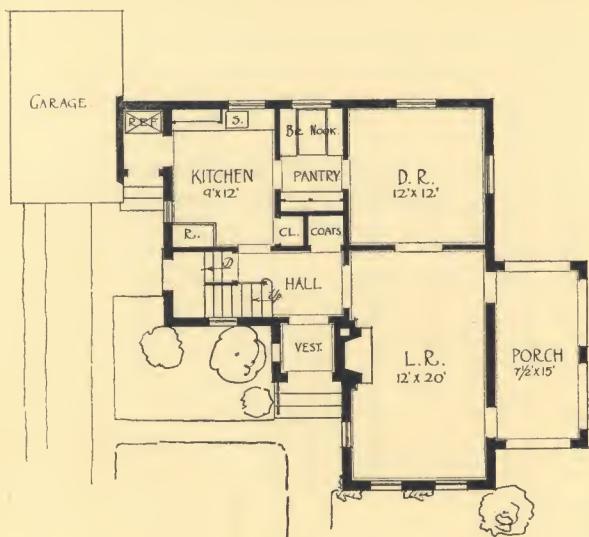




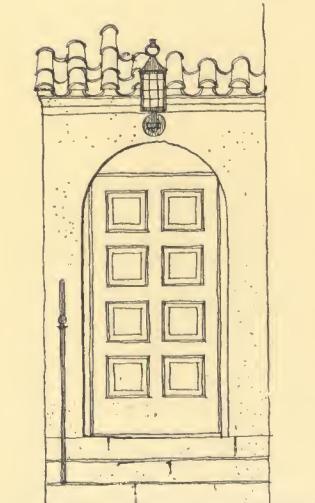
## PERUGIA

Honorable mention. Designed by Charles Mink  
Office of John Russell Pope, New York City

Exclusive of the garage, which might be placed in the rear, this home measures only thirty-four feet wide and thirty-four deep. So it might be built on a fairly narrow piece of property and, if the basement were confined to part of the house, the cost of building would not be high in relation to the ample quarters it would afford. It suggests the atmosphere of the winding cobble-stone streets of some mediaeval town in Italy, yet it meets every need of the present-day family. The balcony might be converted into a sleeping-porch. There are three closets, linen shelves, large storage space and one bath upstairs, a breakfast-nook, coat closets, spacious pantry and kitchen closet below.



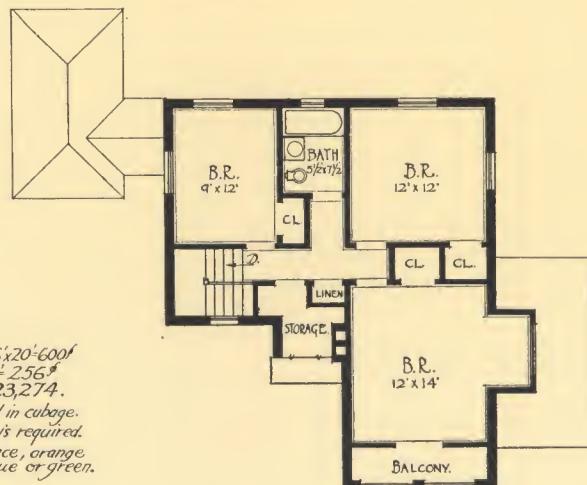
1<sup>st</sup> Floor.



### Section.

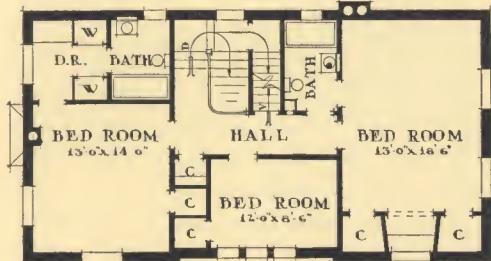
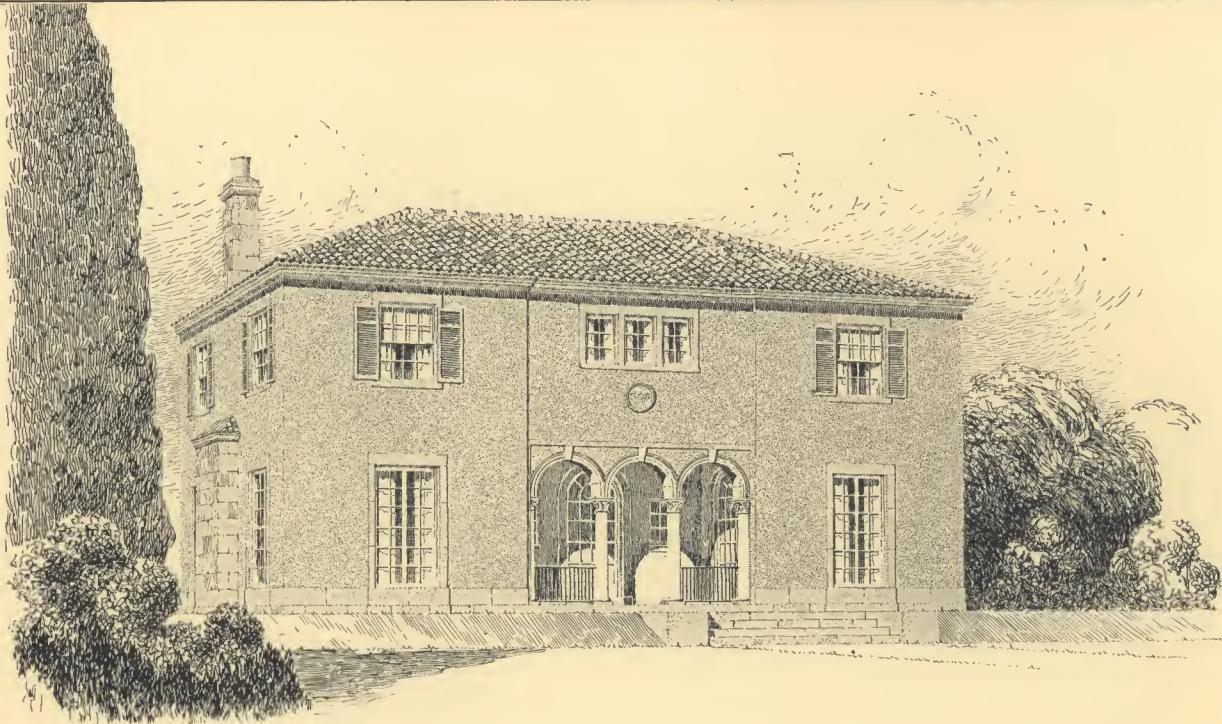
$4 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{3}{4} + 16 \times 20 \times 27 = 8640\frac{4}{5} \times 20 \times 600\frac{1}{2}$   
 $+ 13\frac{1}{2} \times 35 \times 28\frac{1}{2} = 3466\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 8 \times 16 \times 8 = 256\frac{1}{2}$   
 Total cube = 23,274.

Garage only suggested, not included in cube.  
 Chimney possible where coal range is required.  
 Tile roof red. Walls, rough surface, orange yellow stucco. Sash steel, dark blue or green.



Detail.

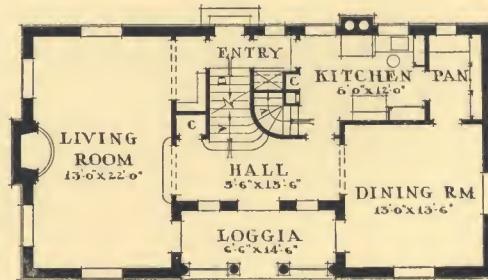
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

CVBAGE  
WINGS 2x15x24x26.3 - 20520  
CENTER 14.5x25.5x26.3 - 9815  
LESS VNEXCAVATED  
PORTION 6x14.5x6.5 - 566  
TOTAL CV. FT. 29769

DESCRIPTION  
EXTERIOR WALLS OF STRUC-  
TOLITE CONCRETE FINISH-  
ED WITH A WARM TONED  
ITALIAN TEXTURED  
STUCCO. EXTERIOR TRIM  
OF INDIANA LIMESTONE.  
ROOF OF ITALIAN PAT.TILE.

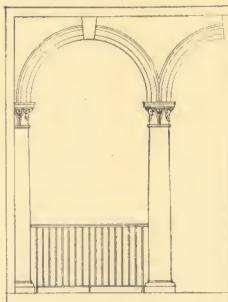


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

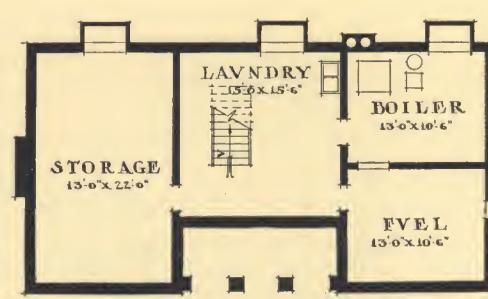
## STRADELLA

Designed by Elmer E. Nieman  
Colorado Springs, Colorado

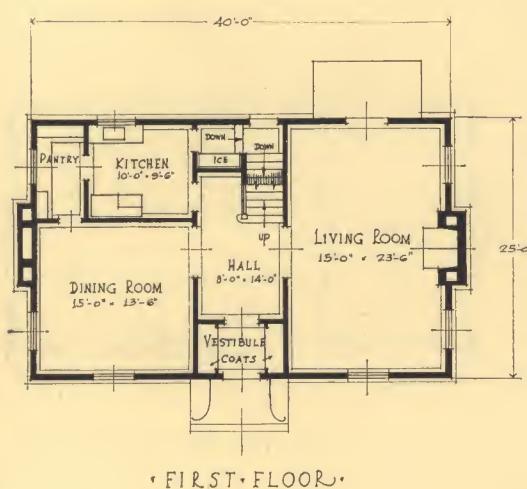
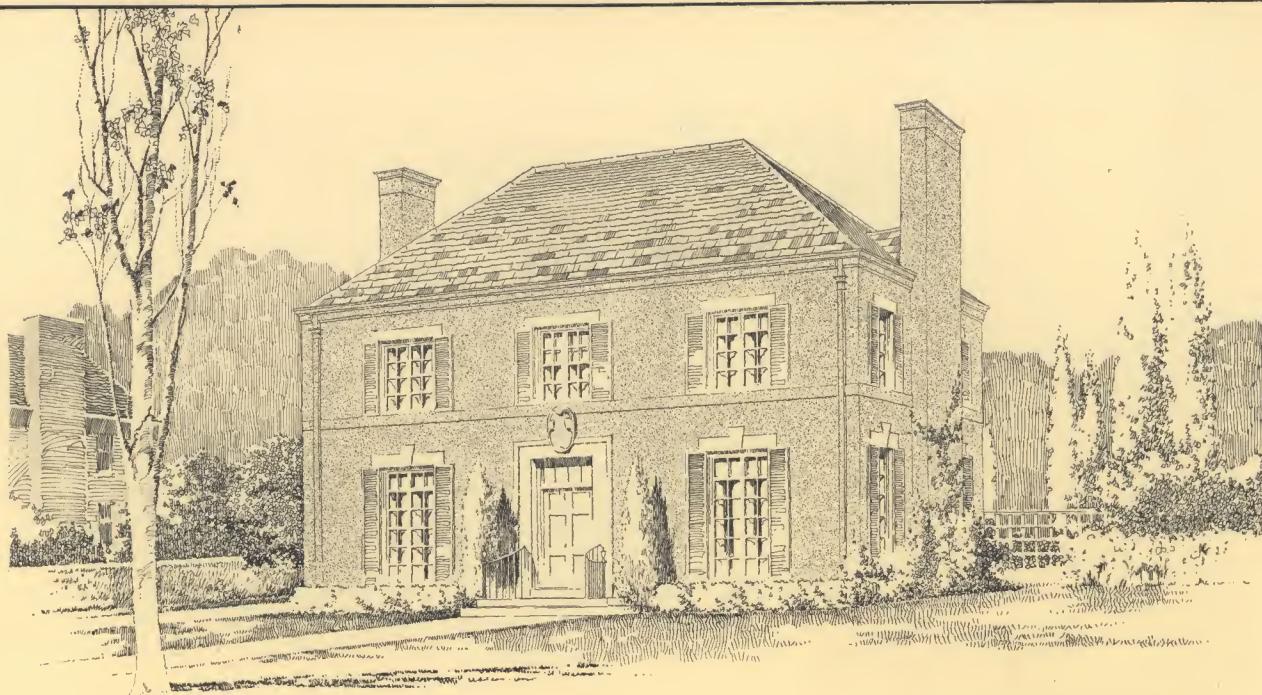
One of the less expensive two-story homes to build, and one that always could be sold at an advantage because of its reserved beauty and its inclusion of every standard requirement of a modern family. The cost might be reduced materially by not excavating the living-room wing. Its total width is forty-four feet, its depth twenty-four. The arrangement of kitchen, pantry and rear entry is unusual. The hall with its wide staircase could be made most beautiful by the installation of an iron balustrade and a few simple fixtures. Five closets upstairs besides the built-in wardrobes in one bedroom.



ENTRANCE DETAIL



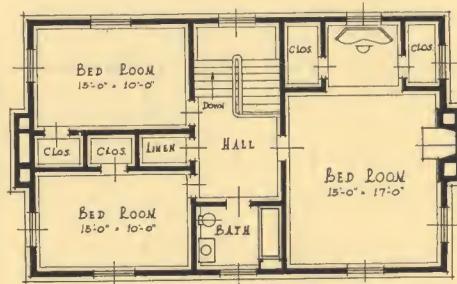
BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR.

• CUBAGE •  
 $40\text{'-0"} \times 25\text{'-0"} \times 29\text{' = 29,000}$   
 $7\text{'-0"} \times 12\text{'-6"} \times 34\text{'-2"} = 714$   
 Total = 29,714

• DESCRIPTION •  
 Floors, walls and roof shall be of structolite concrete. Exterior walls of Oriental prepared plaster. Roof shall have varigated slate.

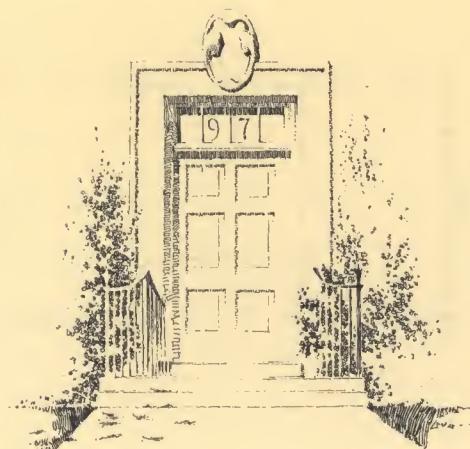


SECOND FLOOR.

## PIACENZA

Designed by Anthony Wuchterl  
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Substantial yet unostentatious, simple enough in its forms to be relatively inexpensive to build but distinguished for its refinement, this is a choice design along standard lines. It would be difficult to conceive of a better-balanced ensemble of facade, roof and chimneys, and the close inter-relation between entry and windows makes the front elevation a thing of restrained beauty. The vestibule with two coat-closets, the deep alcove closets in the largest bedroom and the especially commodious kitchen-arrangements will appeal to the owner and his wife who anticipate these essentials. The beautiful front entrance and fireplaces in living room and bedroom are niceties individual to this home.





*The modern home in the English style may adapt some features from this interior—the Clare house at Clare, Suffolk—though some of the pieces of furniture shown are considerably later in period than the house itself*

## ENGLISH

IT IS not surprising that, after the Spanish style, the most popular type of home in this country today is the English cottage. For it is closely allied to our native Colonial style, and it came into being to meet living conditions similar to those in our temperate climate.

Typical English half-timber work, joining the beauty of weathered or dark-stained timber with rough-troweled stucco, appears in some. Ochre or warm grey stucco alone is specified by the designers of others. Brick and stone, either alone or

combined with stucco, contribute to the charm and distinctiveness of others.

All of these construction systems were used by the early English builders, their choice in each case depending on the materials available in that locality. Thus in the Cotswold hills most dwellings were built of stone, while in Sussex and Essex half-timbering prevailed. We today are not hampered by such limitations, for the widespread location of the producing plants of nationally known manufacturers and the national distribution of their

products through thousands of local building supply dealers make it economical to use materials of merit wherever the house is situated.

Old English cottages and manors are distinctive, too, for the excellent carpentry and joining found in their wooden parts. Factory production, whatever its advantages may be, has tended to detract emphasis from handicraft and consequently has lowered the standards of construction. This condition may be avoided by the use of monolithic materials, resulting in American homes as solid as the English ones erected before the reign of Queen Bess and still lived in today.



The variety of exterior finishes called for by the designs in this group is in keeping with the original English manner. When stucco was used for its fire-safety and its superior weathering qual-

ties, it generally was of low-toned greys, tans, buffs and ochres, which harmonized well with the rather sombre climate of the island. Frequently this material was applied in a rough-troweled surface like the panel of Oriental Stucco which is pictured here.



On the hewn-beamed ceilings of English rooms, or over their high-wainscoted walls, a semi-smooth troweled plaster was used. This same effect can be reproduced with Textone, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The range of colors used in English interiors is similar to that employed for exterior stucco-finishes. These quiet tones may lack something of the unusual individuality of the stronger colors found in the Mediterranean styles of architecture, but they enhance the effect of coziness and comfort which is the essence of the English style.



## ALDBOROUGH

*First Prize. Designed by John Floyd Yewell  
New York City*



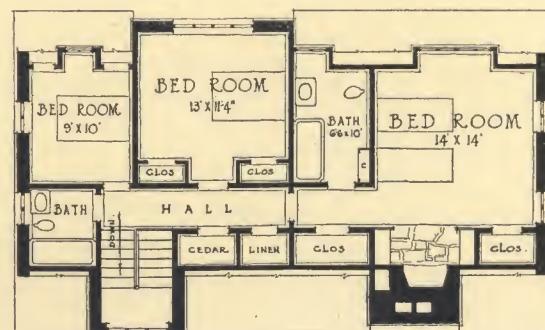
DETAIL OF  
ENTRANCE

Don't dwell exclusively on the exterior loveliness of this home. Note, also, the numerous built-in features in kitchen, pantry and service-entry. And see how economically the space under the roof-slope is disposed for four large closets, including a cedar locker and, if desired, a hearth-place in the bed-chamber. All three bedrooms are exceptionally large and well-lighted, and the hallway and two baths assure privacy to all members of the family and to guests.

• CUBAGE •	
MAIN HOUSE	
24' X 46 X 24'	= 26496
STAIR PROJECTION	
3 X 8 X 22	= 528
3 X 6 X 17	= 306
CHIMNEY	
2 X 17 X 17	= 578
2 X 6 X 18	= 216
REAR BAY	
6 X 14 X 6	= 504
DORMERS	= 60
ENTRY PORCH	= 61
	28749
DEDUCTION FOR UNEXCAVATED AREA	= 1078
TOTAL CUBAGE	= 27,671



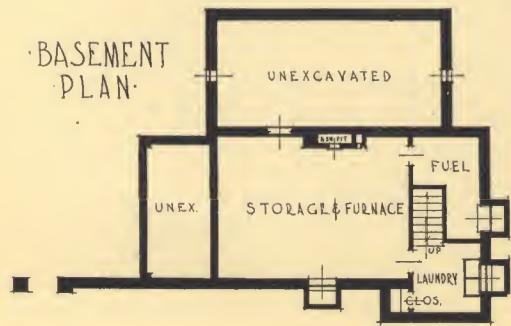
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT  
PLAN

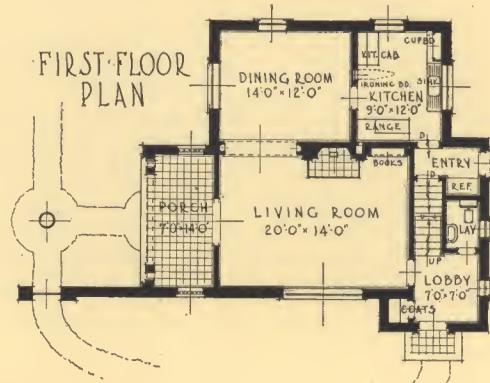


COMPUTATIONS

MAIN HOUSE  
 $25.5 \times 30 + 22.5 = 17212.50$   
 LOBBY, LAV. & ENTRY  
 $4 \times 21 + 3.5 \times 7.5 \times 11 = 1212.75$   
 BASEMENT  
 $29.5 \times 17 + 3.5 \times 11.5 \times 7 = 3785.25$   
 PORCH  
 $16 \times 7 \times 11 = 1232.00$   
 TOTAL CUBAGE  $23442.75$

SUGGESTIONS  
 FULL RANGE CHINCHILLA  
 BRICK LAID IN NATURAL MORTAR  
 WITH FLUSH JOINTS.  
 MOTTLED PURPLE & GREEN  
 SLATE ROOF.  
 EXTERIOR WOOD WORK OLD  
 YER GINIA WHITE.

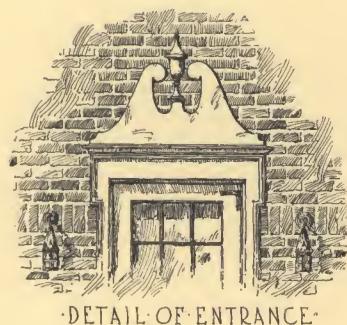
FIRST FLOOR  
PLAN



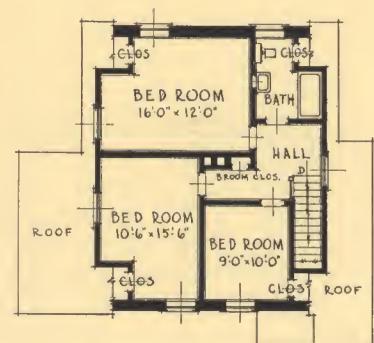
EVEHAM

*Honorable mention. Designed by Fred H. Elswick  
Ashland, Kentucky*

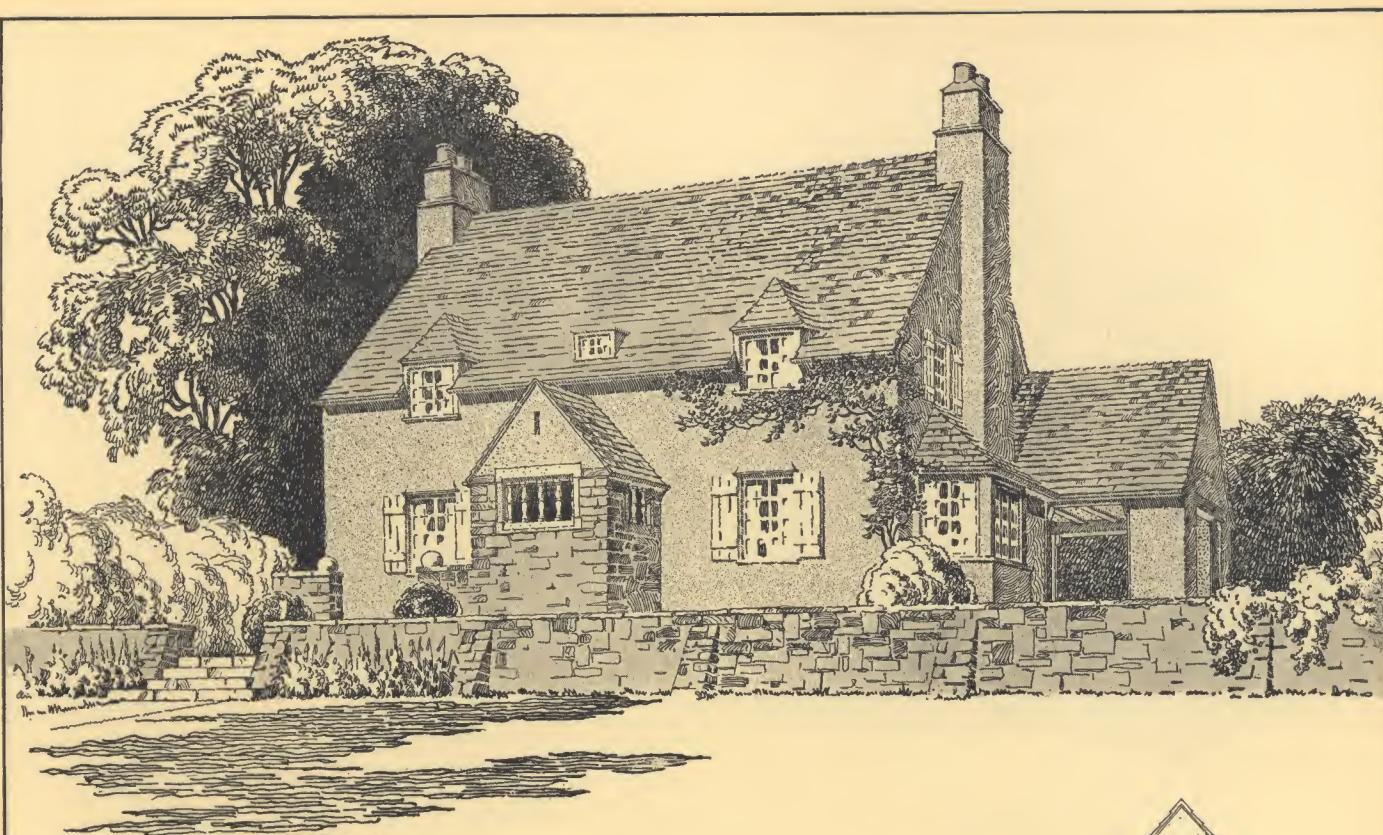
This unusual roof is not designed just for its beautiful lines: it covers an ample porch at the side, and provides for four of the five closets upstairs. Only partial excavation is required, which means less expense. Virtually every labor-saving device that can be given a housewife is included. Despite its roominess, this home needs only a moderate-sized lot, its total dimensions being less than thirty-five feet each way. The building could be placed close to the property-line on the right so as to afford ample outlook from the porch and the bedroom-dormer on the left.



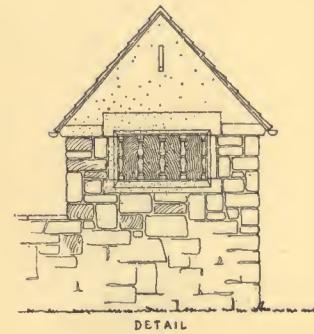
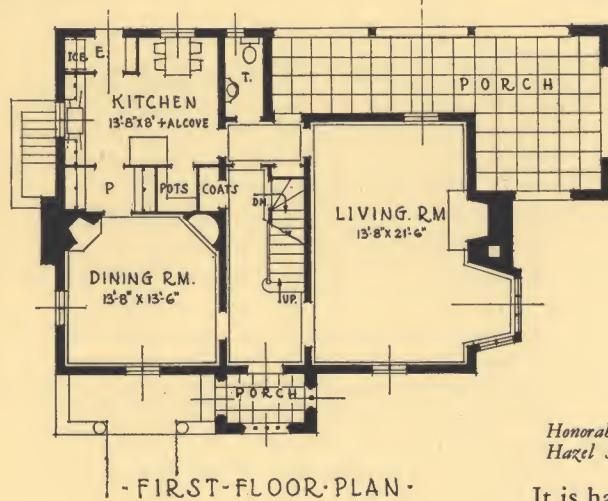
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



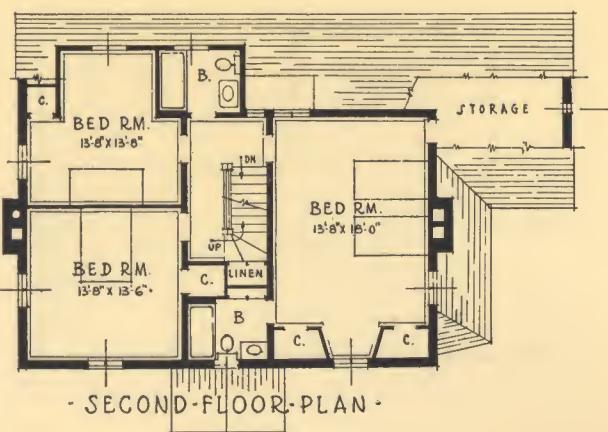
CUBAGE & DESCRIPTION	
MAIN HOUSE	37' x 23' x 23' 75
ROOF	20211
ENT. PORCH	37' x 20' 5" x 8' 75
FRONT DORMERS	141
L. R. BAY	(5'5" x 4'6") <sup>2</sup> (1'5" x 3'2") <sup>2</sup>
CHIMNEYS	77
KIT. EXTENSION	4 x 7 x 11' 75
REAR DORMER	329
PORCH	781
TOTAL	2135
PORCH	638
(12'11" x 14'5") <sup>2</sup> (6'4" x 7'5") <sup>2</sup>	1179
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29852</b>
STUCCO: GRAY GREEN, WOOD TROWELED	
ROOF: GREEN SLATE	
ENTRANCE: FIELD & LIMESTONE	
WOOD WORK: BROWN STAINED CYPRESS	
METAL JASH.	



## ROMNEY

*Honorable mention. Designed by Harry Brodsky and Hazel Slayton Brodsky, Pleasantville, New York*

It is hard to think of a single accessory that has been omitted from this plan. A hearth-place and a deep bay in the great living-room, a fireplace and a corner china-closet in the dining-room, a coat-closet, a wash-room, a kitchen with closet, pantry, entry and breakfast-nook large enough for four—all this on the first floor. And above, three big bedrooms and two baths, five closets and a large storage-room projecting over the unusually well arranged porch. All this, to say nothing of the rare beauty of the exterior.





## ROYSTON

Designed by Edmond P. Crocheron  
New York City

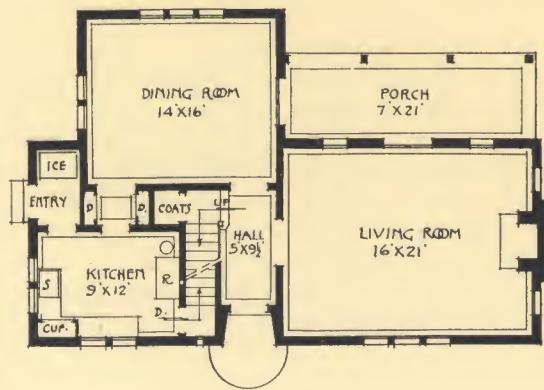


• ENTRANCE •

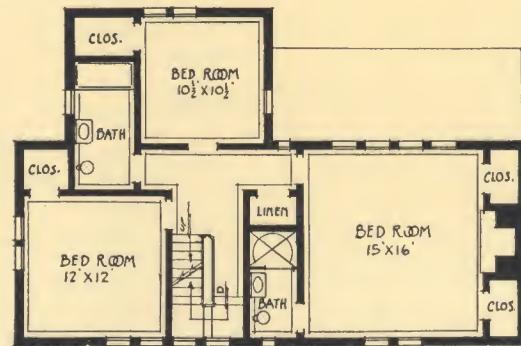
In Canterbury and other storied places in Old England you will find half-timber work, odd-shaped chimneys and other exterior details exactly like those shown here. Fifty feet of frontage would give plenty of space for this home; it should be set sufficiently forward on the lot to make the back yard a pleasant prospect from the porch. The hall with its deep coat-room would help to keep the lower rooms free from disorder. The fireplaces in the living-room and the largest bedroom deserve special attention. One bath is equipped with a shower, while another has a full size built-in tub. A ceiling-height of nearly ten feet is provided for downstairs.

• CUBAGE •  
 FRONT -  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 45\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$  = 22,575  
 WING -  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$  = 5,775  
 PORCH  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$  = 404  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 TOTAL - 28,754  $\frac{1}{4}$

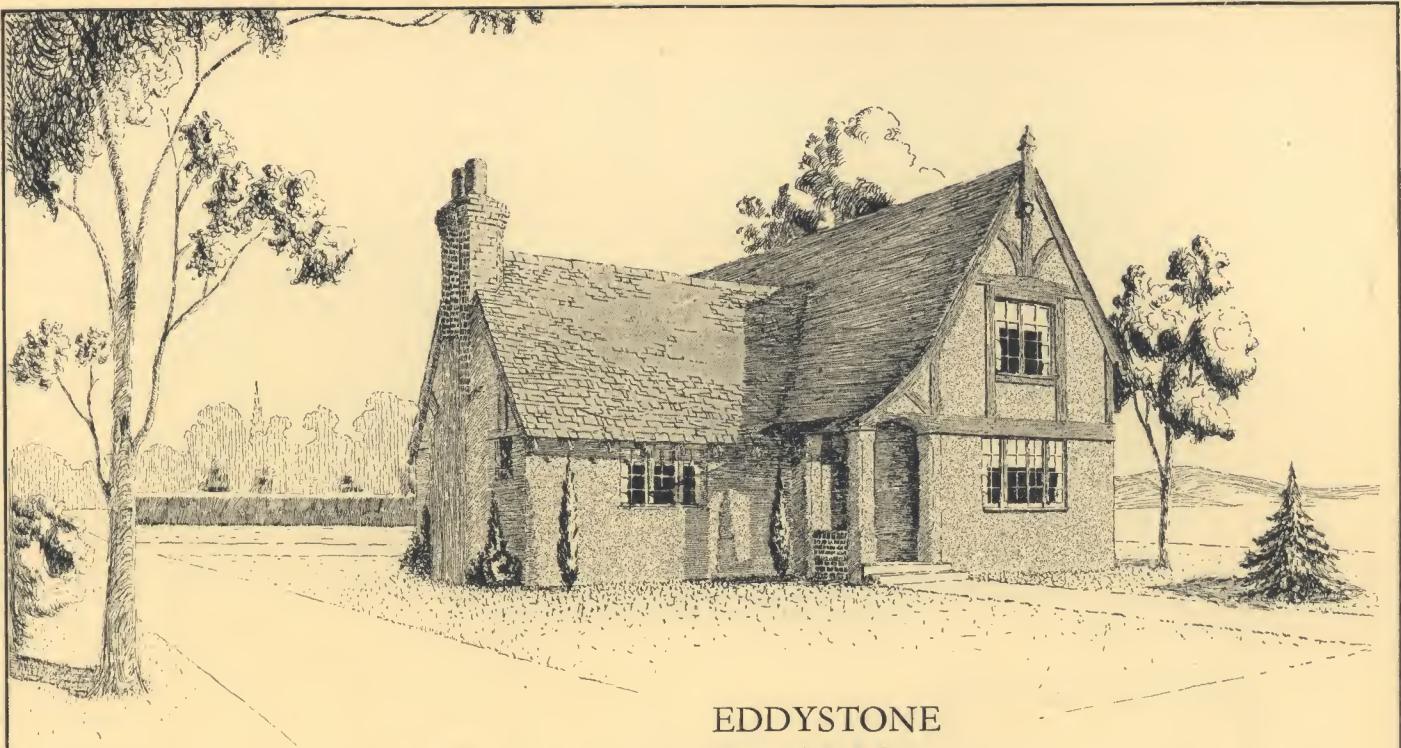
COLOR, SCHEME AND MATERIAL  
USED FOR EXTERIOR FINISH.  
 WALLS - GREY STUCCO.  
 TIMBER - BROWN STAINED CYPRESS.  
 SASH - BROWN PAINTED WHITE PINE.  
 ROOF - VARIED COLOR P.P. SHINGLES.  
 STEPS - RED BRICK.



• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •

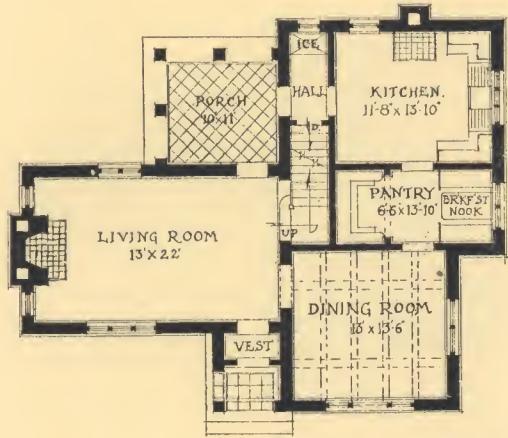


• SECOND FLOOR PLAN •



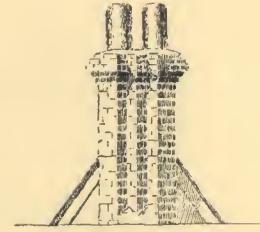
## EDDYSTONE

Designed by L. R. Lozier  
Clemson College, South Carolina

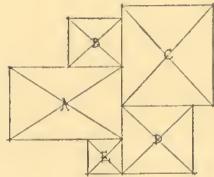


FIRST FLOOR

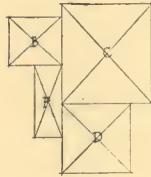
Imagine the beauty of this living-room, a story-and-a-half high, with a balcony at one end, a splendid fireplace with a beaten copper hood at the other, and a raftered ceiling. This embodies the old English atmosphere to perfection, and provides opportunities for rare distinction of appearance and for real comfort. The dining-room is to be cross-raftered. The breakfast-nook is cleverly combined with an ample pantry, and the kitchen is large enough for every purpose. Only one bathroom and a basement confined to the living-room wing are planned. The closet-space on the second floor is ample for every ordinary purpose and the hall and bedrooms are splendidly commodious.



DETAIL  
of  
CHIMNEY

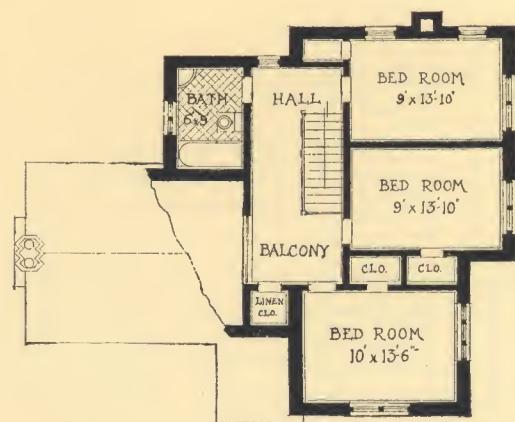


KEY 1

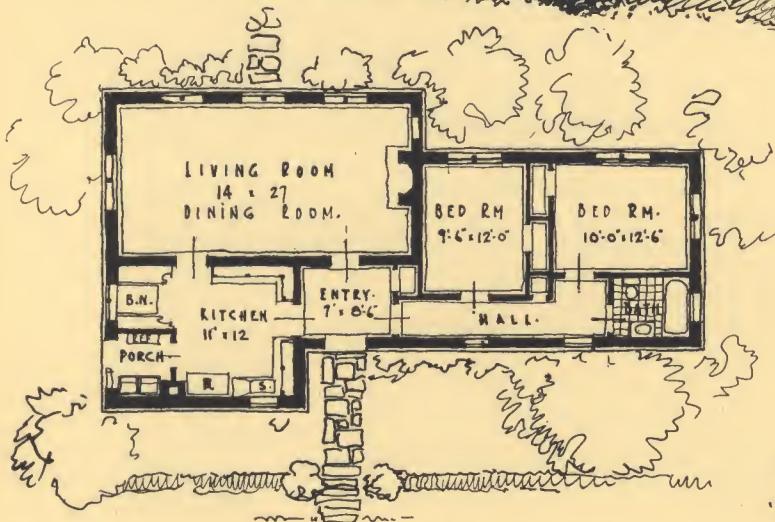


KEY 2

CUBIC FOOTAGE.	
A - 15' x 24' x 20' =	7200 CUBIC FEET
B - 10' x 11' x 16' =	1760 "
C - 19' x 21' x 26' =	10,374 "
D - 14' x 15' x 26' =	5,460 "
E - 6' x 7' x 10' =	420 "
TOTAL -	23,214 CUBIC FEET.



SECOND FLOOR



FLOOR PLAN.



ENTRANCE DOOR.

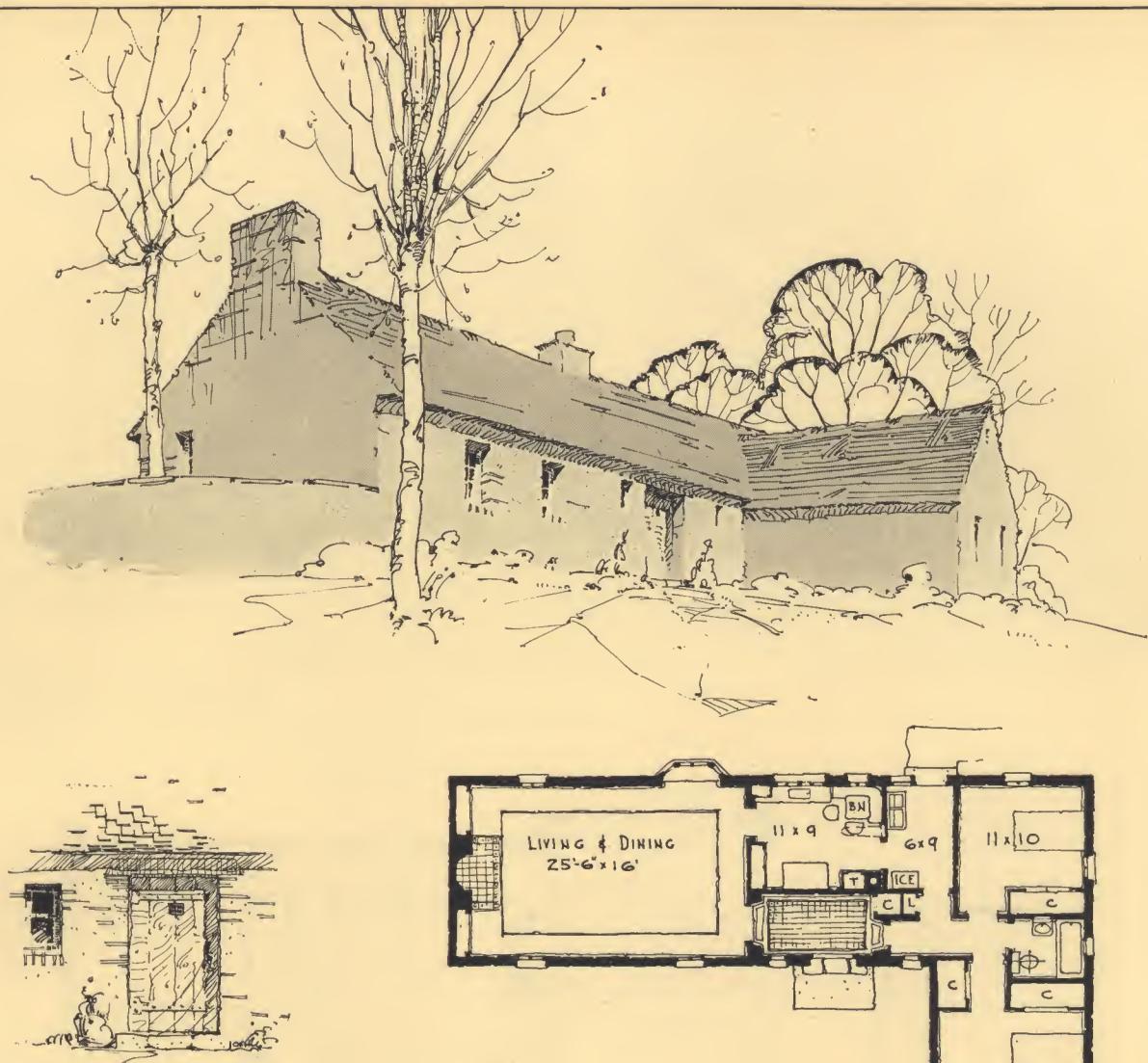
## TUNBRIDGE WELLS

*First Prize. Designed by Angelo DeSousa  
Berkeley, California*

Quaint and beautiful as it is, this home is extremely simple. Combination of the two functions in the living-and-dining room makes it a spacious chamber. The fireplace, the three windows and the door opening onto the flagstone garden-walk make the most attractive effects possible. In a home of this type a breakfast-nook is almost essential. The arrangement of bedrooms, bath and halls is one of the most satisfactory. This home would require a wide lot, but it need not be unusually deep, for the largest dimensions of the house are about thirty-six by fifty-four feet.

NOTES.  
STRUCTOLITE WALLS AND  
FLOORS. PARTITIONS, ROOF  
CONSTRUCTION, ETC.  
WHITE ORIENTAL STUCCO  
FOR EXTERIOR WALLS. ROUGH  
TROWELLED.  
SHINGLE ROOF WEATHERED  
GRAY LAID IRREGULARLY.  
SASH AND DOORS TO BE  
BLUE GREEN.  
ENTRANCE DOORWAY BRICK  
AND STONE.

CUBAGE.	
A. 29' x 25' x 16' =	11600
B. 25' x 18' x 12'6" =	5736
C. 5'6" x 19' x 12'6" =	1307
TOTAL	18643
COST @ 50¢	\$ 9321.50



## EDGEMORE

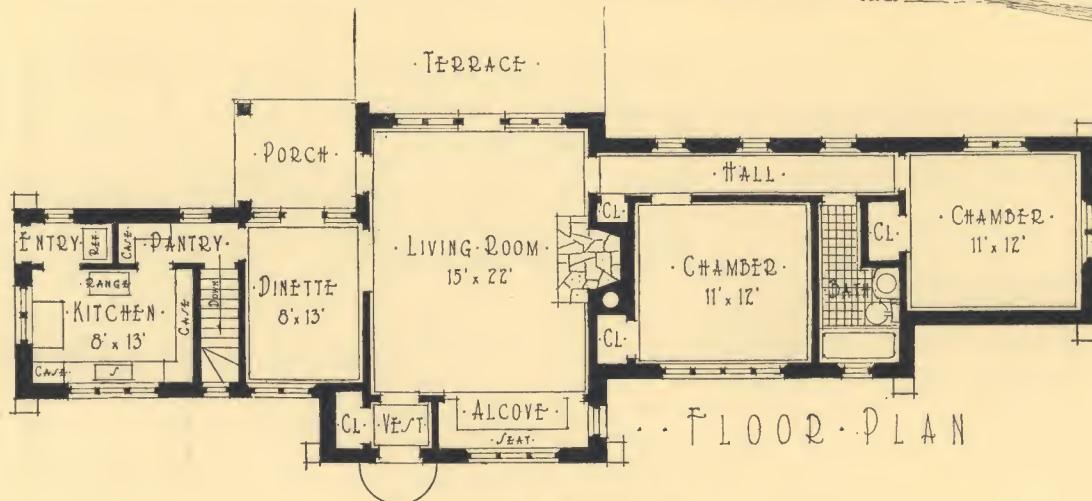
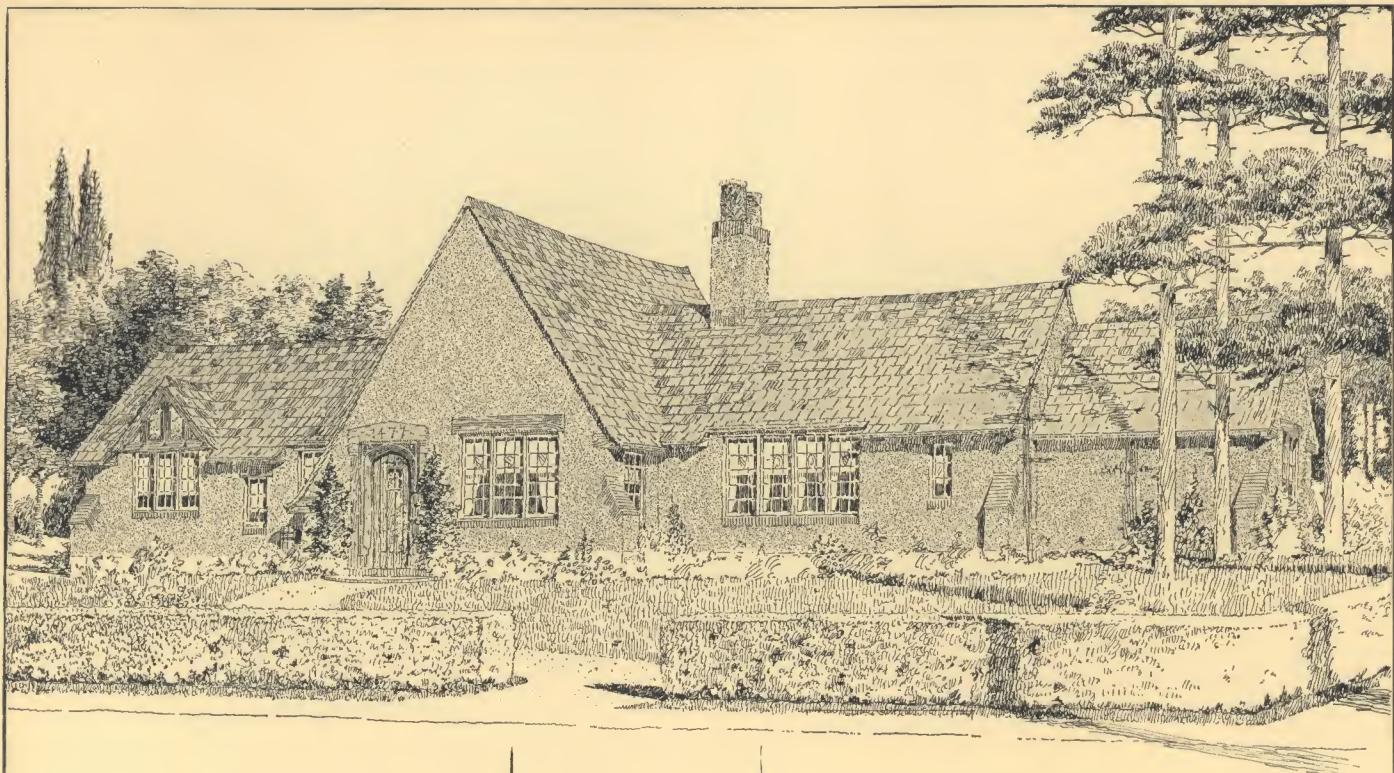
*Honorable mention. Designed by R. M. Eskil  
Sacramento, California*

C U B A G E  
 18 x 60 . . . 1080  
 15.5 x 19 . . . 295  
 1375 x 14 . . . 19,200 CU.FT.

Simplicity and picturesqueness are the features of this exterior, as amplitude and comfort are of its interior. Living-room and dining-room are combined in one large chamber. The big fireplace at one end of the vaulted timbered ceiling would be the point of culmination in the decorative scheme which, inasmuch as the windows are relatively small, might include large hangings of a rather primitive character consistent with the design of the house. There is a receiving-hall, a hallway to the sleeping-rooms and a service-vestibule off the kitchen. Both bedrooms have windows in two walls, and provisions are made for five closets all told.

### TREATMENT

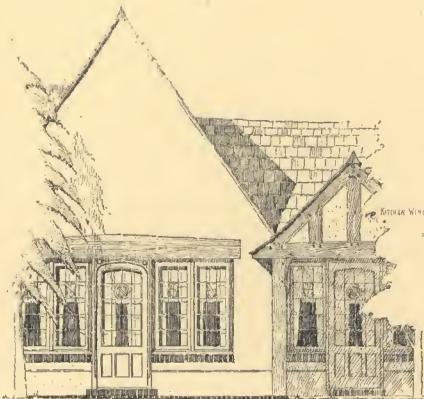
EXTERIOR—BUFF COLORED  
ROMAN BRICK SET AT  
RANDOM IN Poured WALLS.  
BUFF TINTED WHITE  
PLASTER . . . . .  
ROOF OF SHAKES . . .



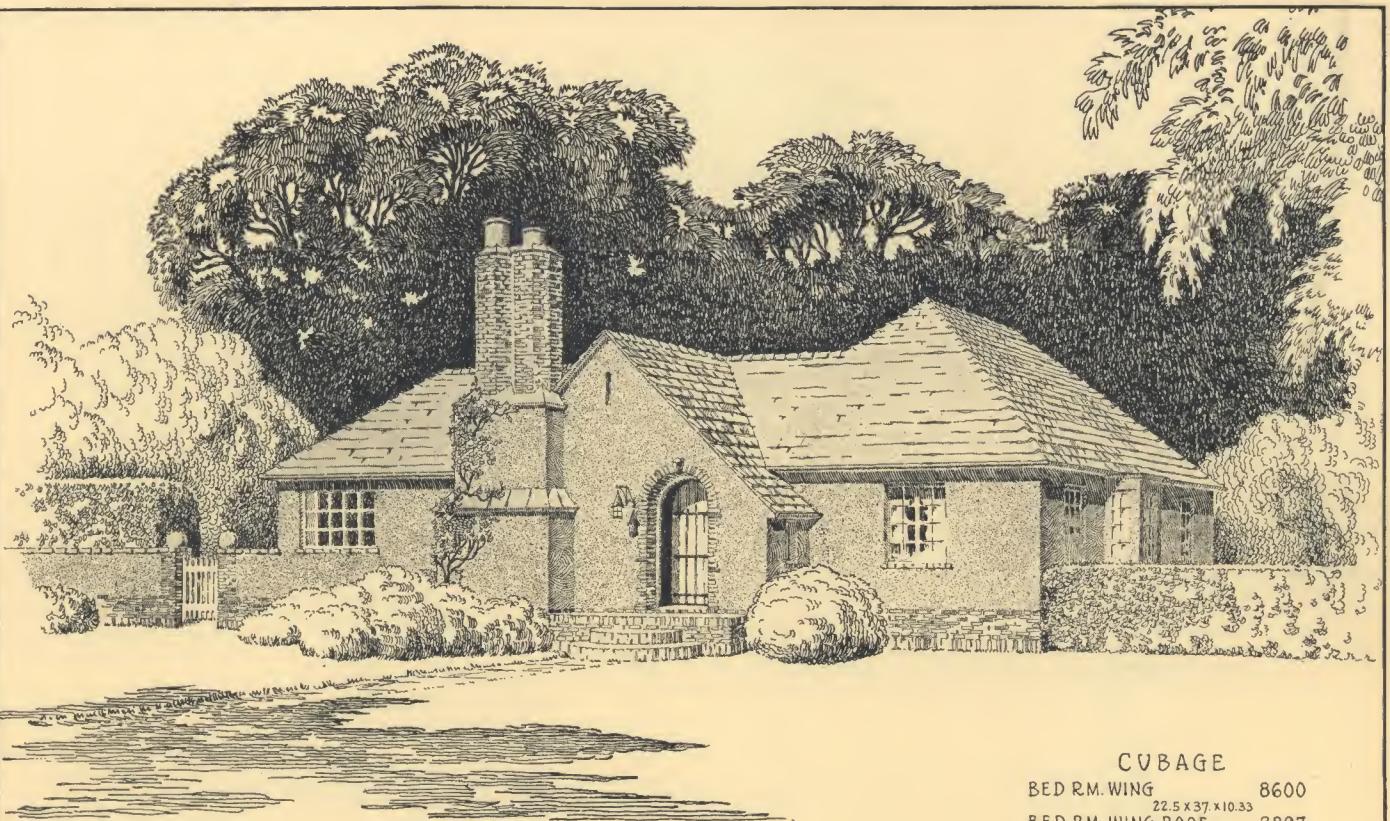
## BUNTINGFORD

*Honorable mention. Designed by W. Pell Palis  
Boston, Massachusetts*

A perfect, and exquisite, rendering of the Old English Cottage. The big living-room, with stone fireplace, deep alcove and rear outlook upon a terrace, can be as charming as the exterior would lead one to expect. Contains every convenience a bungalow can have: four closets, entrance-vestibule, the privacy of a long hall. Adaptable to the large city lot, but its ideal place would be in suburb or country where adequate grounds would provide a setting midst landscaping and gardening on a scale to give the cottage its greatest loveliness.



C U D A G E .	
KITCHEN - WING .	5652
LIVING - ROOM .	7020
CHAMBER - WING	5945
PORCHES	147
CHIMNEY .	50
BUTTERFLIES .	35
TOTAL CUBIC - FT.	18849
EXTERIOR OF - WARM - DUFF - GREY - STUCCO ; ALL - EXTERIOR - WOOD - WORK - / STAINED - A - DARK - BROWN ; - - - - -	
PORCH - FLOOR / - AND - TRIMMING / - OF - DARK - RED - BRICK - - - - -	
AND - A - VARIGATED - GREEN - AND - PURPLE - BRICK - - - - -	
/ LATE - 2007 . . . . .	



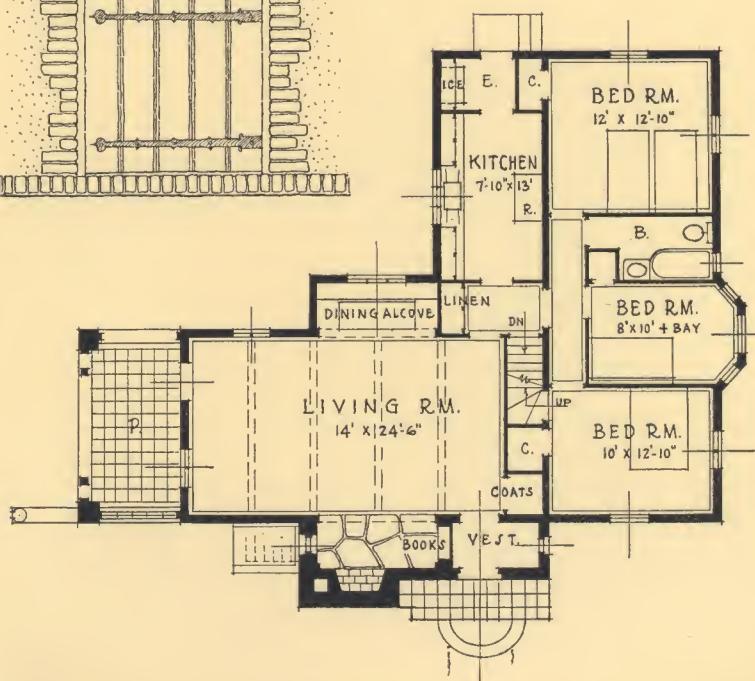
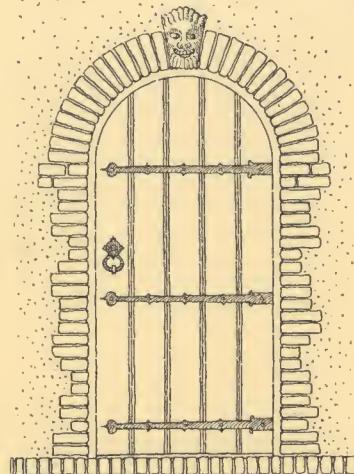
## THAXTED

*Honorable mention. Designed by Harry Brodsky and Hazel Slayton Brodsky, Pleasantville, New York*

It is rare to find a bungalow with three bed-chambers. The middle one with the bay might be used as a dining-room, and in that case the dining-alcove might be eliminated. Or the alcove might be enlarged in both directions, which would make this practically a six-room house. There is plenty of space in the kitchen to include other built-in features besides those shown. Of course, the thing that gives this little home unique distinction is its big raftered living-room, and the deep fireplace with an ingle-nook that is about as cozy as can be imagined.

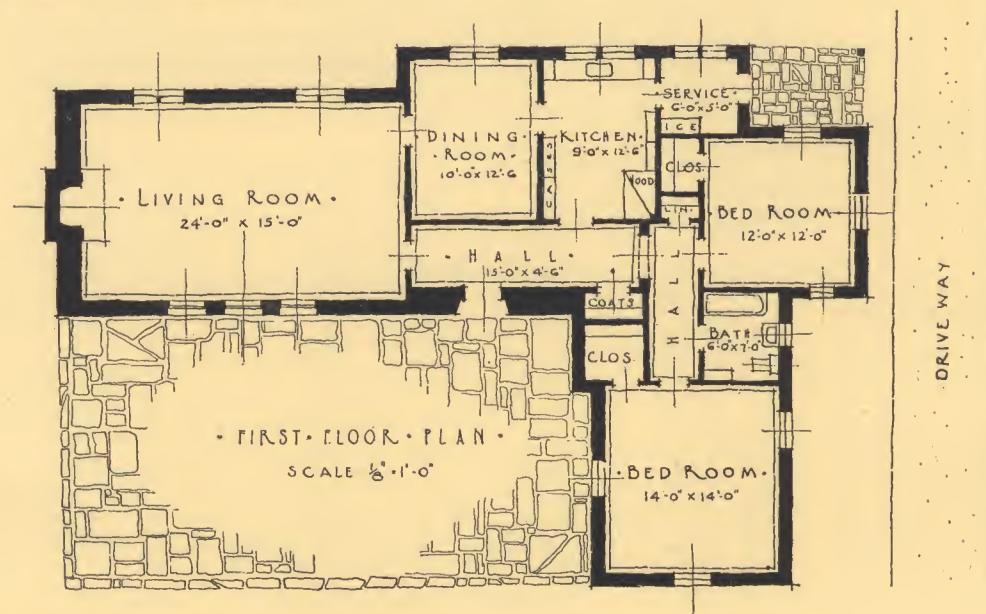
### DESCRIPTION

STUCCO: MEDIUM ROUGH, CREAM  
ROOF: GRAY GREEN SLATE  
BRICK: SELECTED COMMON  
WOODWORK: BROWN STAINED  
CYPRESS  
METAL SASH



### CUBAGE

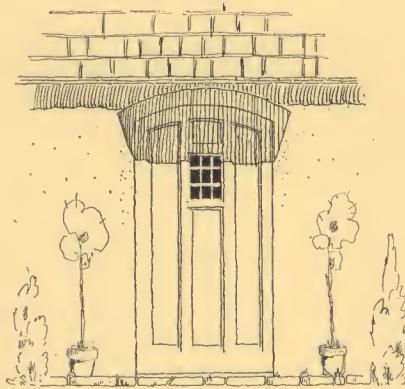
BED RM. WING	8600
22.5 x 37. x 10.33	
BED RM. WING ROOF	2897
22.5 x 25.75 x 5.	
BED RM BAY	100
6 x 1.66 x 10.	
LIV. RM. WING INC ROOF	4122
19.66 x 15.25 x 13.75	
LIV. RM. BAY	428
4.25 x 9.75 x 10.33	
PORCH	419
(8 x 15.25 x 13.75) 4	
ENTRANCE GABLE	1097
19.5 x 4.5 x 12.5	
CHIMNEY	350
CELLAR	1966
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19979</b>



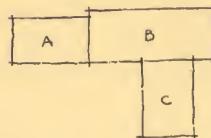
## CRANBROOK

*Honorable mention. Designed by William A. Glasgow  
Los Angeles, California*

All the exterior detail of this quaint little home is simple and inexpensive, and the effect will be greatly enhanced by the use of a gaily colored, rough-textured stucco which will create a lively play of light-and-shade over the surface. The large living room with its fireplace and its lighting from two sides would be rarely picturesque if its walls were done in some individual texture-and-tone combination with a raftered ceiling. The hall leading to the sleeping-wing assures privacy. There is ample closet-space, and the service-arrangements are more complete than in most bungalows of this size.



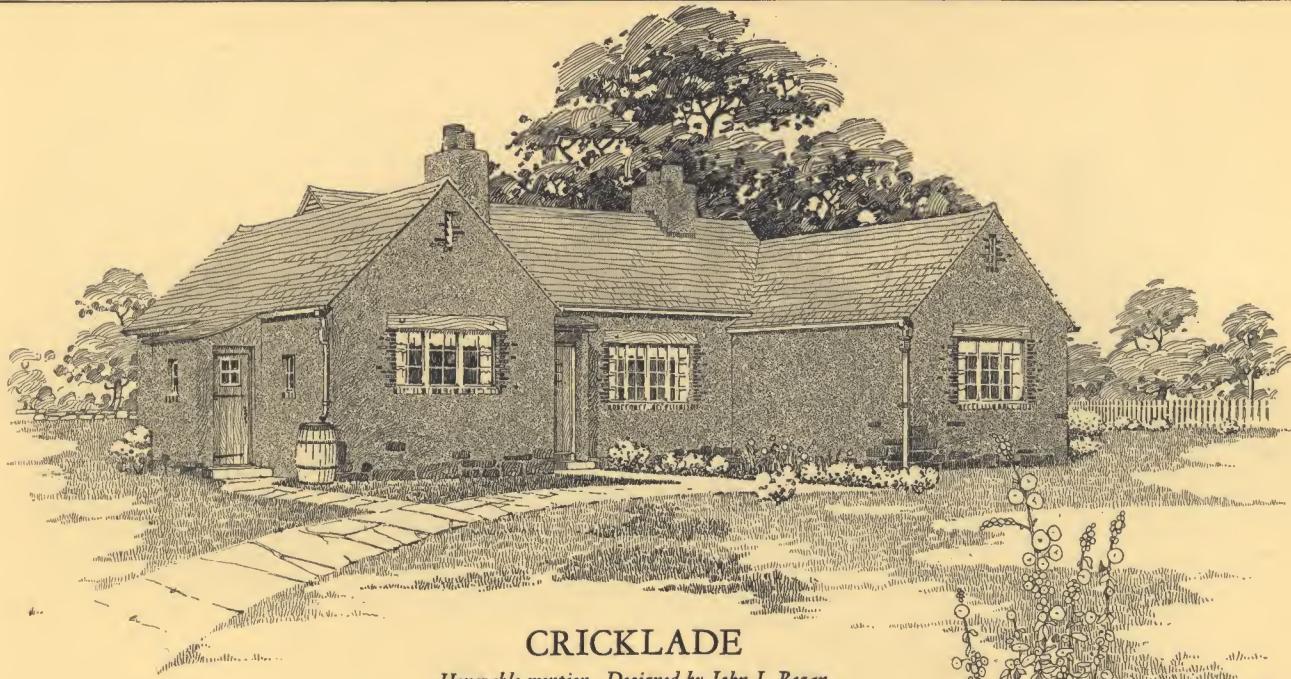
• C U B E •



A - 17'-6" X 25'-0" X 13'-0" = 5687.5  
B - 20'-6" X 37'-6" X 13'-0" = 9403.25  
C - 16'-6" X 21'-0" X 12'-6" = 4331.25  
TOTAL - 19422.00

• COLOR - SCHEME •

ROOF - BROWN - HAND - SPLIT - SHAKES  
EXTERIOR - WHITE - ROUGH - PLASTER  
SHUTTERS - GREEN - LOUVERD -



## CRICKLADE

*Honorable mention. Designed by John J. Regan  
New York City*

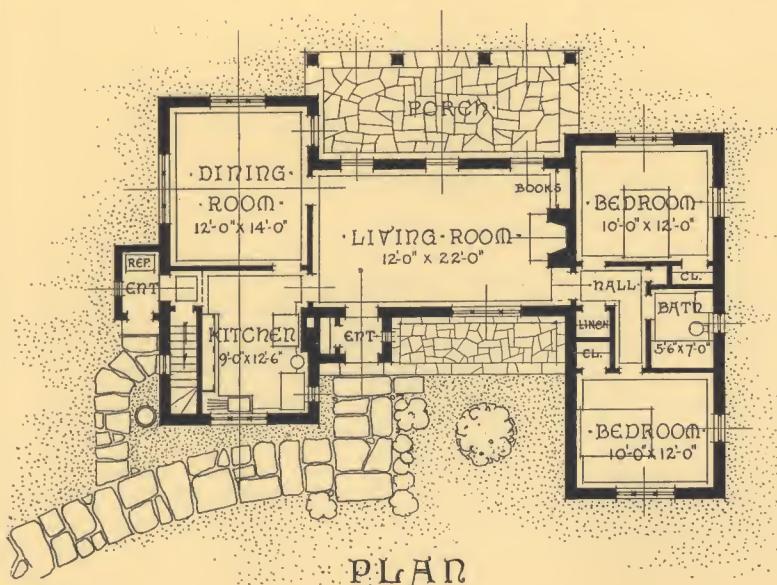
### CUBAGE.

DINING RM. WING	14'0" x 29'0" x 20'6" = 8323
LIVING RM. WING	14'0" x 21'6" x 13'6" = 4063
BED RM. WING	14'0" x 32'6" x 12'6" = 5687
ENTRY	4'0" x 6'0" x 9'0" = 216
KITCHEN, ENTRY	4'0" x 7'0" x 9'0" = 252
PORCH	14'9" x 24'6" x 10'6" = 567
CUBIC FEET	19108

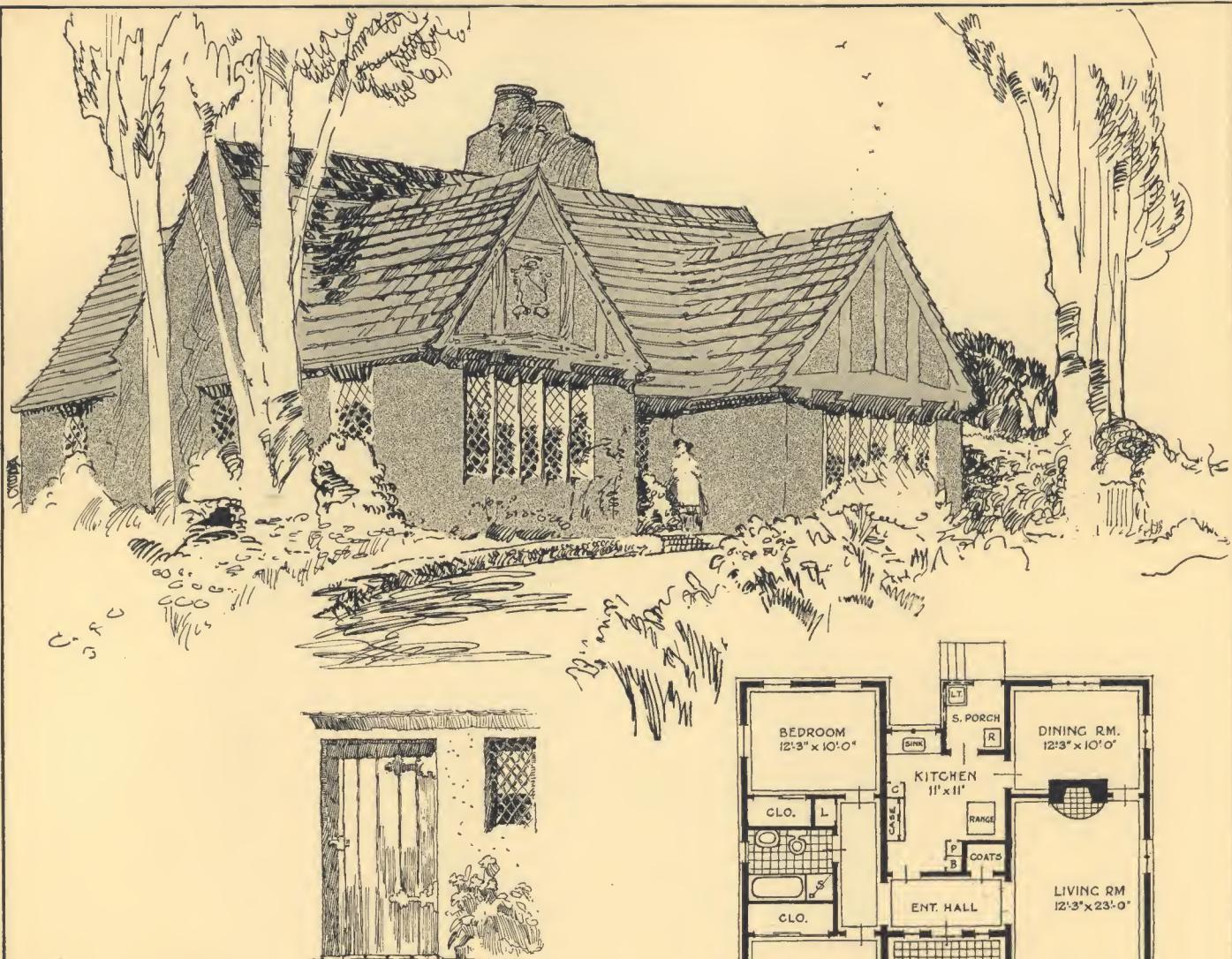
One of the things that surprises the traveler in rural England is the perfect proportion of width to height and of mass to mass in the cottages that survive from the time when architecture was in a rude state. This is among the chief reasons why these little homes delight the student. This cottage has that same quality. Its gently rhythmic lines and the simplicity with which the designer has brought together utility and quaintness would be permanent sources of pleasure to the owner. While a rural atmosphere is suggested in the drawing, the home is adapted to any suburb. It measures about fifty-five feet by forty over all.

### TREATMENT.

WALLS OF ROUGH FINISHED, CREAM "COLORED" STUCCO. RANDOM RUBBLE FOUNDATION. BRICK WINDOW JAMBS AND WOOD LITTLES. ROOF: WOOD SHINGLES VARIEGATED COLORS, LAID AT RANDOM. WROUGHT LEAD LEADERS & HEADS. STONE WALKS.



ENTRANCE DETAIL.

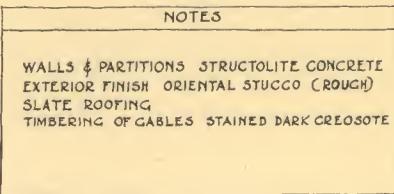
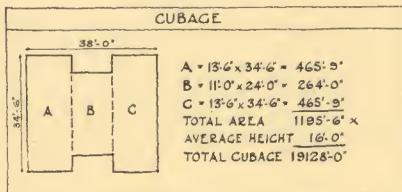
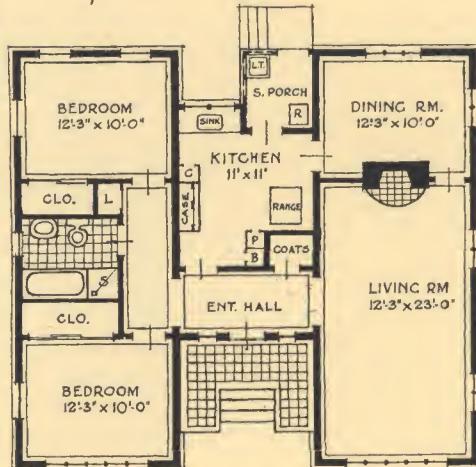


DETAIL OF ENTRANCE DOOR

## CHILTERN HILLS

Designed by Winham Morley  
Alhambra, California

The coat-of-arms in the left front gable is a typically English detail. Such devices appear on the exteriors of numerous old manor-houses. On many a cottage-home, a square or circle or shield or lozenge enclosing either the initials of the builder or the date of building were modeled in stucco. This same detail occurred in some of the oldest stucco houses in the American colonies. It is a nice idea, lending individuality to a dwelling, and it can be executed by any plaster-craftsman of moderate skill. This floor-plan is efficient to high degree. Each bedroom has an unusually large closet. Built-in accessories enhance the utility of the kitchen. The total dimensions of the house are about forty by thirty-five feet.





## GAYDON

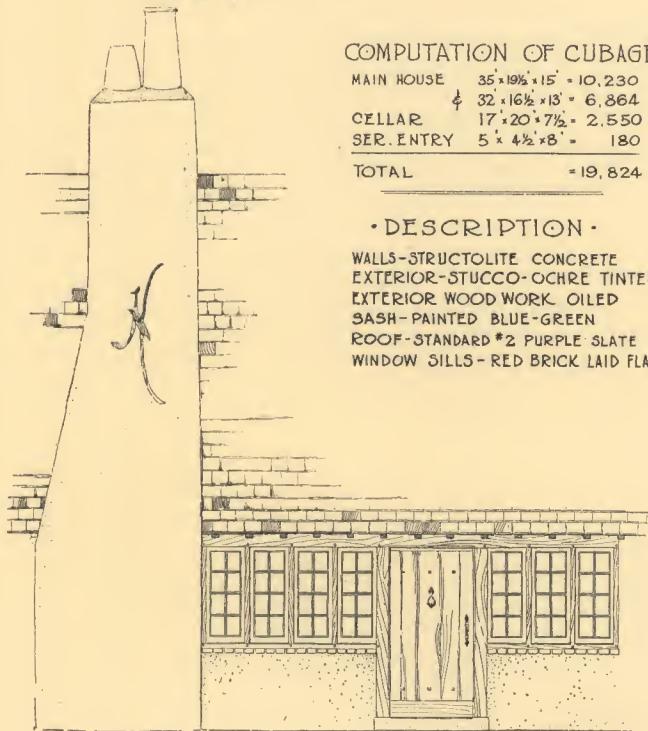
Designed by Shirley C. Horsley and E. H. Wigbam  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

An artist might build this house as a studio-home. The great window in the end and the high sloping ceiling would make the living-and-dining room an ideal atelier. It would be equally attractive in the hands of an artistic housewife who wished to create an exotic atmosphere that persons of talent would appreciate. Which doesn't mean that this home is not entirely practical. It contains every requirement, and is so arranged that it would be easy to keep house in. The basement would occupy only the center portion of the plan, but would be large enough to relieve the kitchen of the heating functions which might make it congested.

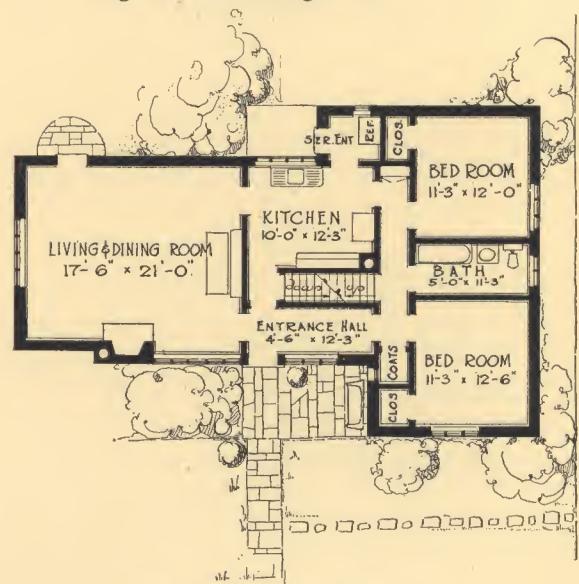
COMPUTATION OF CUBAGE	
MAIN HOUSE	$35 \times 19\frac{1}{2} \times 15' = 10,230$
	$\frac{1}{4} 32 \times 16\frac{1}{2} \times 13' = 6,864$
CELLAR	$17 \times 20 \times 7\frac{1}{2}' = 2,550$
SER. ENTRY	$5 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 8' = 180$
TOTAL	$= 19,824$

### DESCRIPTION

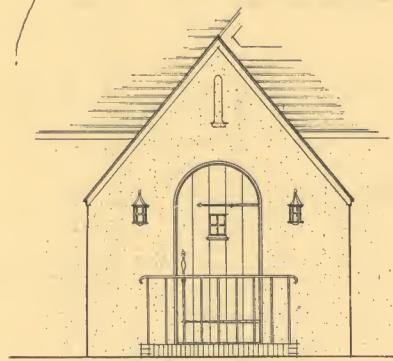
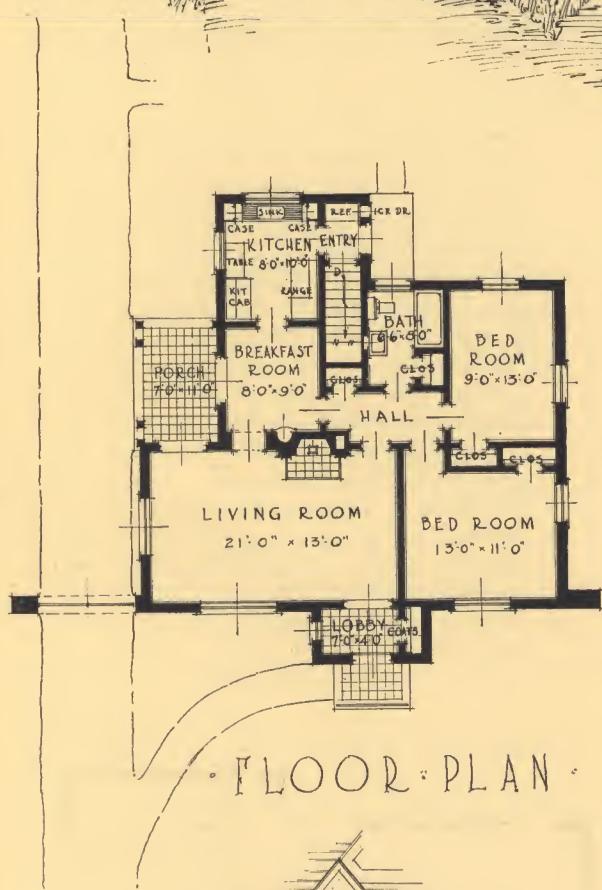
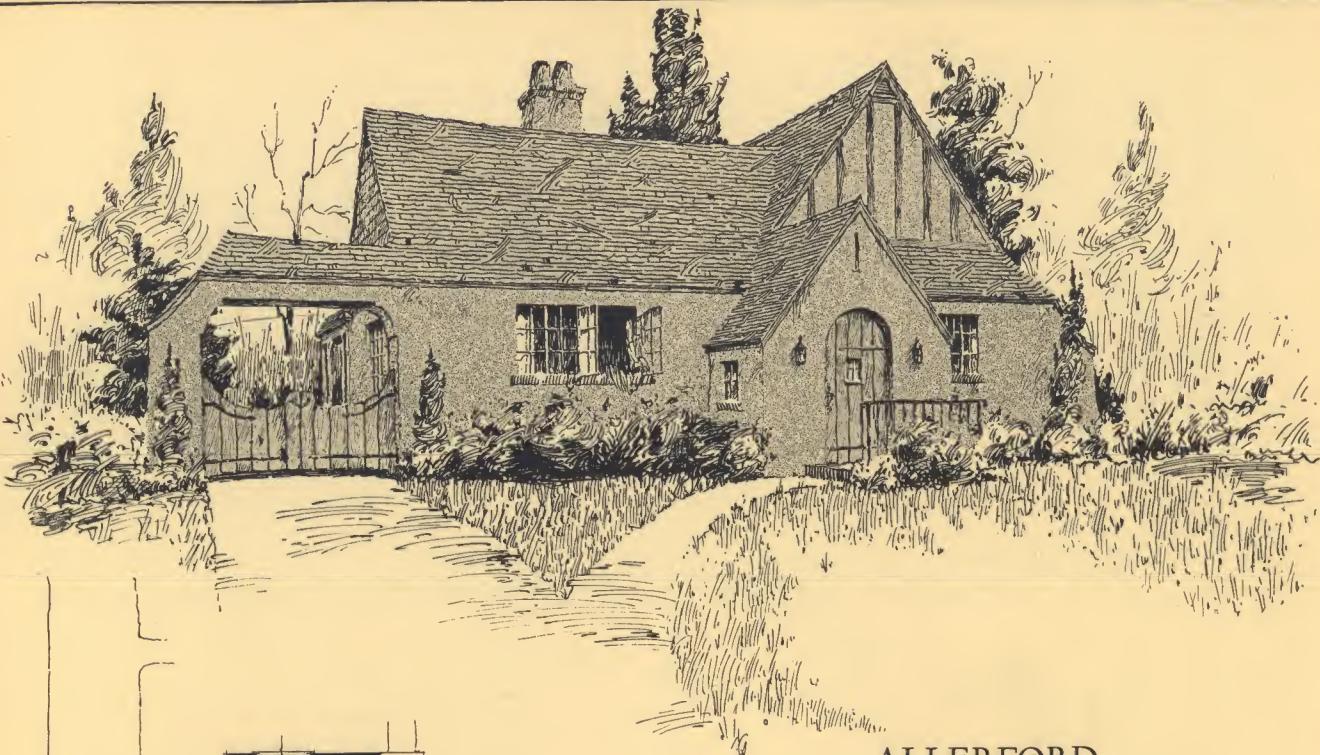
WALLS-STRUCTOLITE CONCRETE EXTERIOR-STUCCO- OCHRE TINTED EXTERIOR WOOD WORK OILED SASH-PAINTED BLUE-GREEN ROOF-STANDARD #2 PURPLE SLATE WINDOW SILLS-RED BRICK LAID FLAT



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE DOORWAY



FLOOR PLAN



ENTRANCE DETAIL

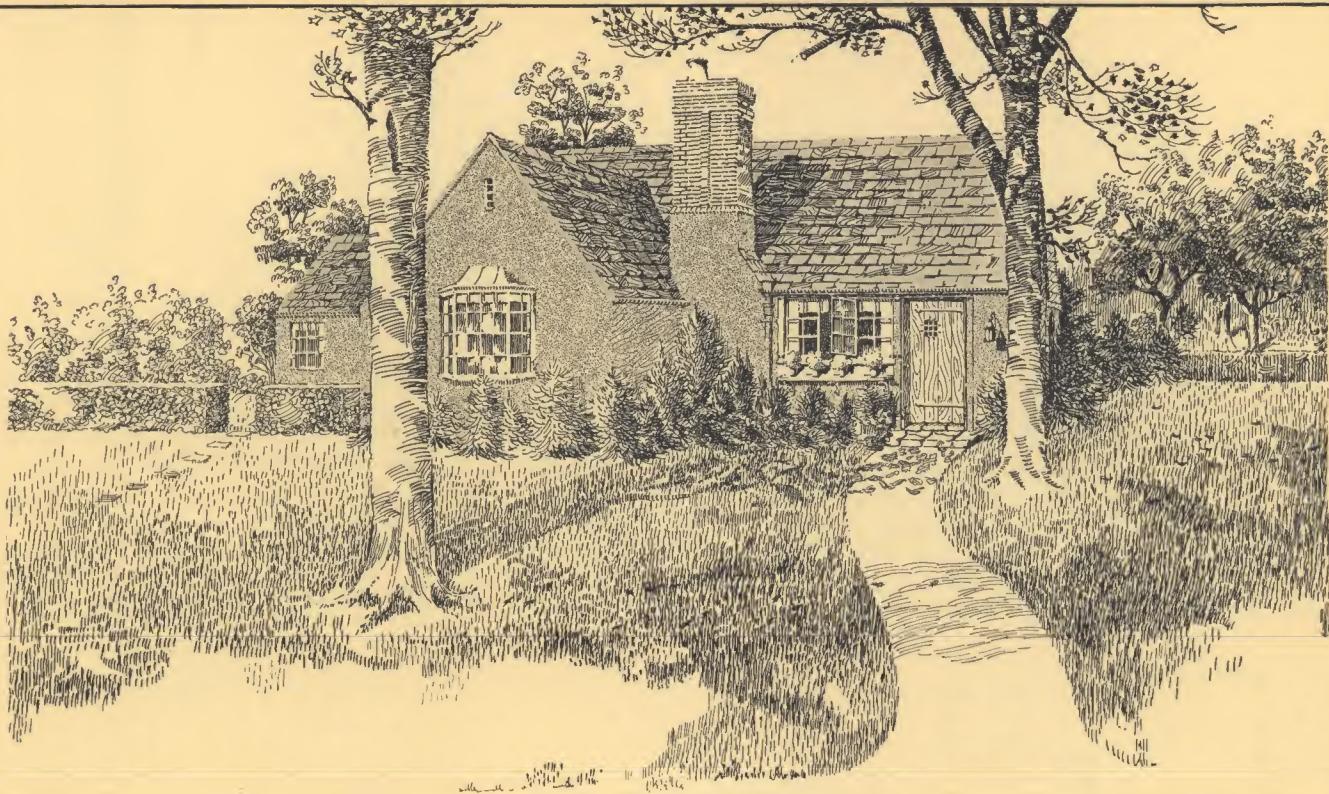
## ALLERFORD

Designed by Fred H. Elswick  
Ashland, Kentucky

It is only thirty-five feet wide; so it can be built on a modest property, leaving plenty of room for the driveway to the garage and service-porch that are so happily worked out in the drawing. But it should be borne in mind that this cottage-home, with its front gable half-timbered and the side-gable shingled, would be equally attractive without the arched gate attached. The basement may be confined to the bedroom-wing, and only one chimney is required for both it and the fireplace. The breakfast-room has been scaled down to permit of greater amplitude for the living-room. Four closets besides the coat-room in the vestibule are included. The kitchen has every convenience, including an outside fill for the refrigerator.

CALCULATION OF CUBAGE		
LIVING ROOM WING	19' x 14' x 14	3958.80
KITCHEN WING	15 x 21 x 20.2	5596.50
BED ROOM WING	16' x 28 x 15	6930.00
BASEMENT (BED RM WING)	7 x 14 x 7	686.00
LOBBY	4 x 10 x 9	360.00
PORCH	7 x 11 x 10 + 4	192.50
TOTAL		17723.30

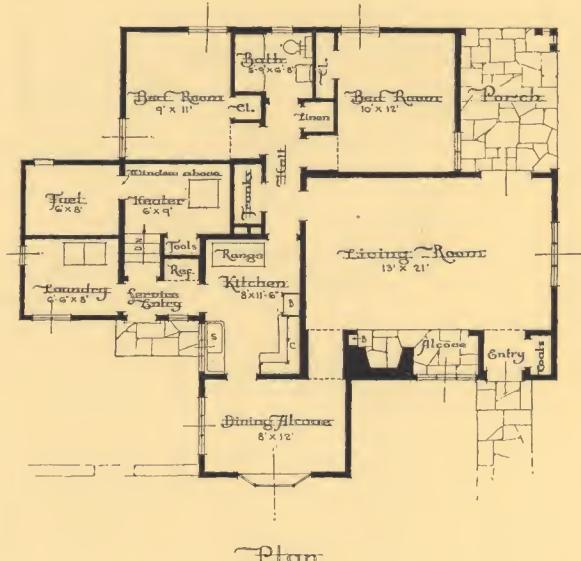
SUGGESTIONS  
CREAM COLORED STUCCO  
VARIEGATED GRAY STAINED SHINGLES  
EXTERIOR WOODWORK STAINED BLUE-GRAY



## BURNHAM THORPE

Designed by Walter J. Thies & Erskine A. Hart  
Dayton, Ohio

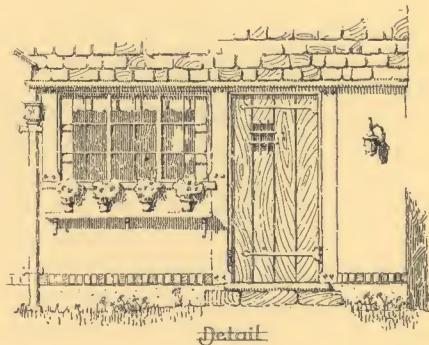
Here is something unique. The living-room ceiling is twelve-and-a-half feet high and may be timbered with good effect. Besides the coat-room adjoining the vestibule there are five closets, including a large storage-space for trunks. A basement and the cost of excavating it are eliminated by the inclusion of laundry, fuel-room and heater-room on the ground floor—quite the most convenient arrangement conceivable. The dining-alcove is situated where it would prove a source of constant delight and would minimize the house-wife's work. Returning to the living-room, we find accessories of unexceeded charm around the fireplace—a tiny nook for a narrow book-case, and a deep alcove with a wide window.



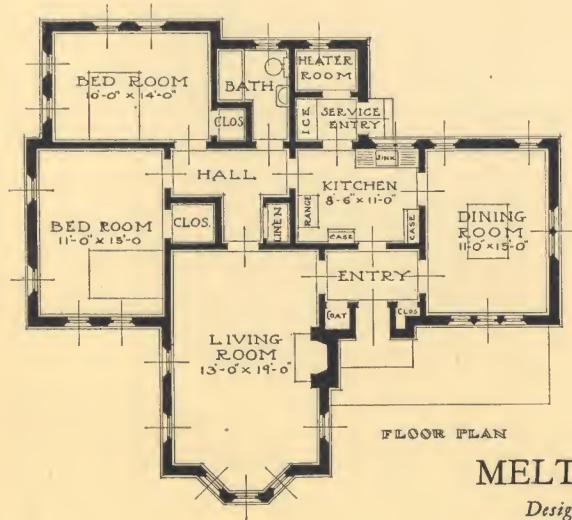
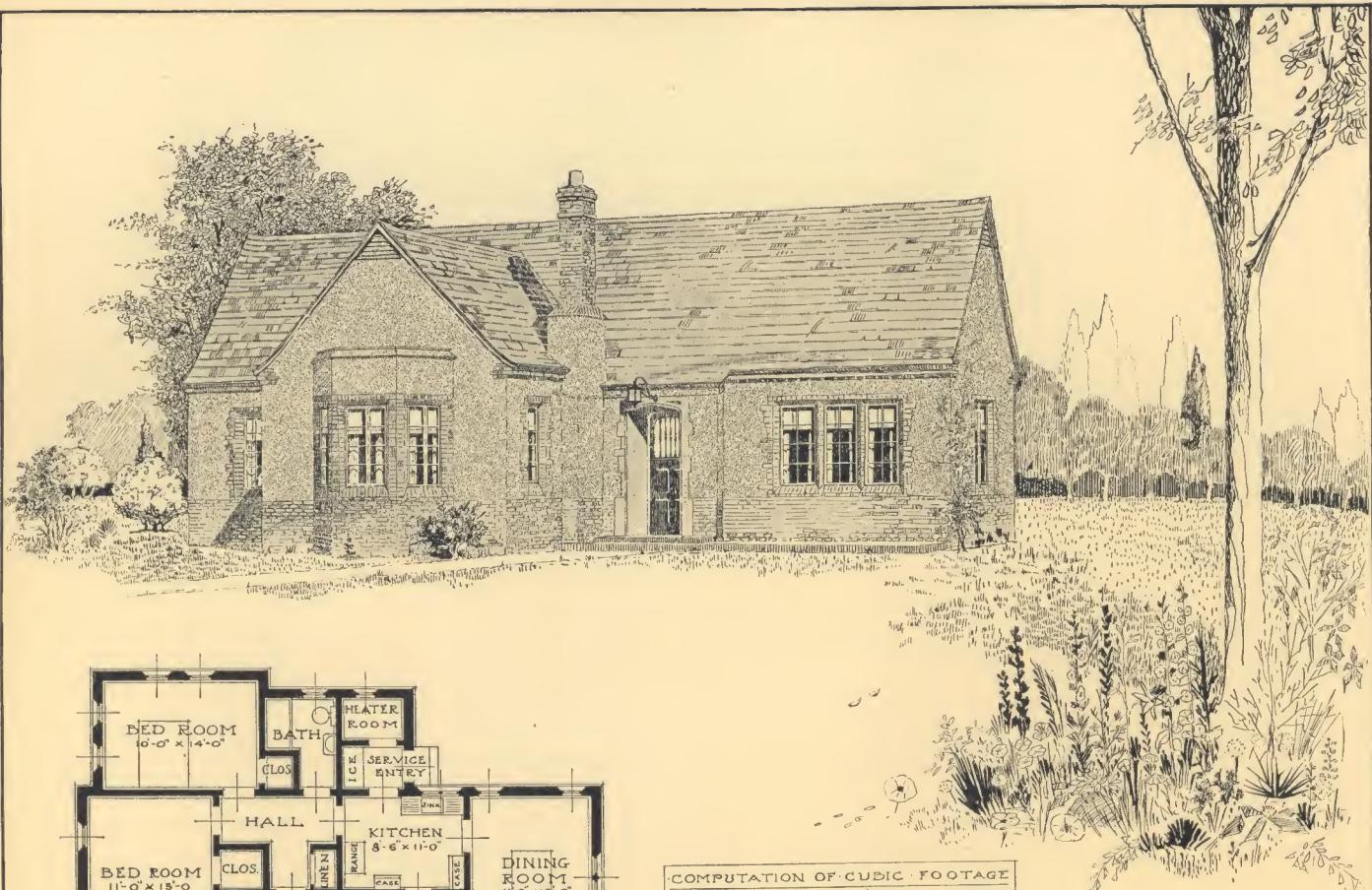
Plan

Garage	
A - 4560	D - 7438
B - 1519	E - 1944
C - 1291	F - 251
Total - 16554	

Exterior Walls of English Stucco - White  
Roof of rough slate



Detail



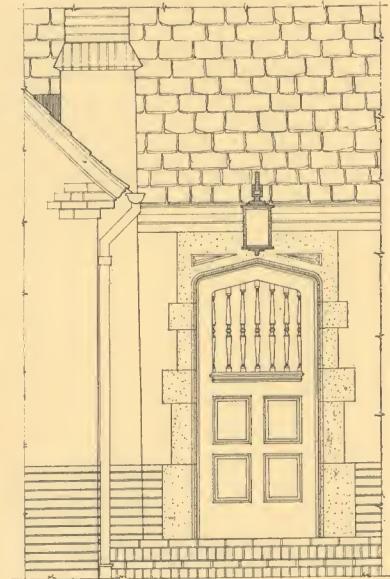
COMPUTATION OF CUBIC FOOTAGE		
A	= 13' x 14' 6" x 14'	2,639
PLUS	= 2'-6" x 6' x 14'	210
PLUS	= 1' x 4'-6" x 14'	63
B	= 16'-6" x 47' x 14'-6"	11,245
PLUS	= 1' x 8' x 14'-6"	116
C	= 10'-6" x 16' x 14'-3"	2,394
PLUS	= 9' x 13' x 14'-3"	1,667
TOTAL NO CUBIC FT =		18,334

## MELTON MOWBRAY

Designed by Donald A. Hamilton  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Here is a cottage without a basement. It is, therefore, best adapted to one of the Southern States; but if an adequate heating-plant were installed in the room set aside for that purpose, it would be equally suitable for a family with limited building budget, in the North. The rooms are exposed so that each receives unusual light and ventilation, the dining-room and living-room being especially attractive from these points of view. There are five closets. This little home is quite literal in its interpretation of the English style in the entrance-detail, where a door of weathered oak is to be set into a framework of stone, and in its treatment of windows. Prototypes of the front bay are to be found in many nooks and by-ways of Britain.

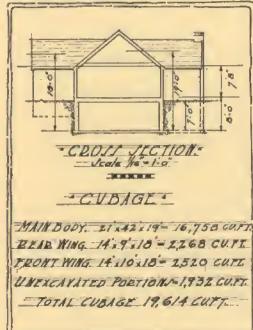
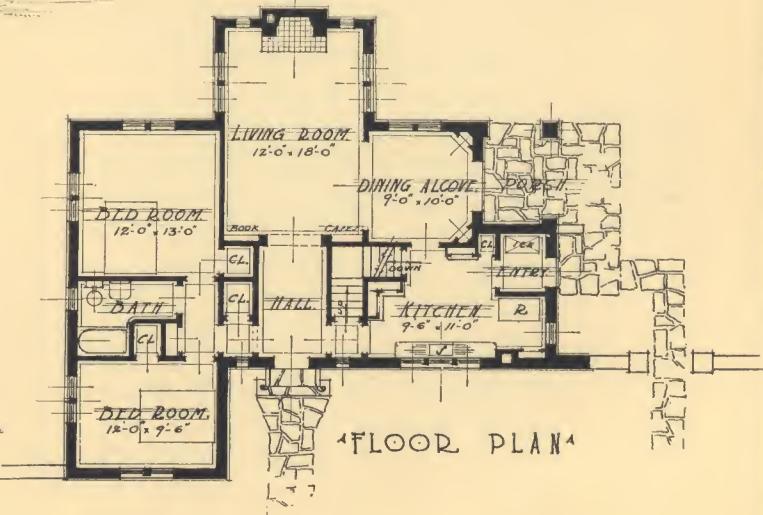
DESCRIPTION  
ALL EXTERIOR WALLS TO BE STRUCTOLITE CONCRETE FACED WITH BRICK AND STUCCO. ALL FACE BRICK TO BE RED STUCCO TO BE WHITE. ROOF TO BE GREEN SLATE, WITH MECHANICAL REGULARITY AVOIDED IN THE LAYING OF SAME. LIMESTONE TRIM AROUND FRONT ENTRANCE. FRONT DOOR WEATHERED OAK, ALL OTHER EXTERIOR WOOD WORK TO BE PAINTED WHITE. THE INTERIOR PARTITIONS MAY BE EITHER STRUCTOLITE CONCRETE, OR WOOD STUDS WITH METAL LAATH AND PLASTER.



DETAIL OF FRONT ENTRANCE



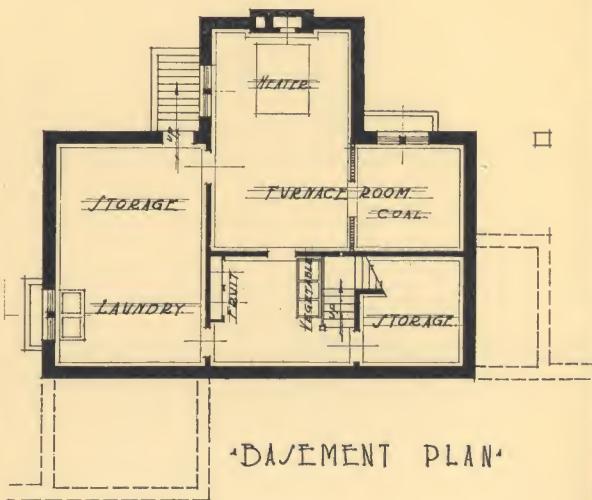
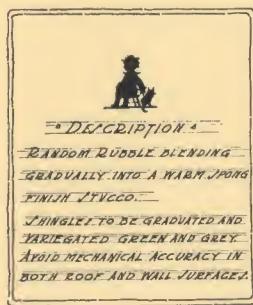
\*FRONT ENTRANCE\*

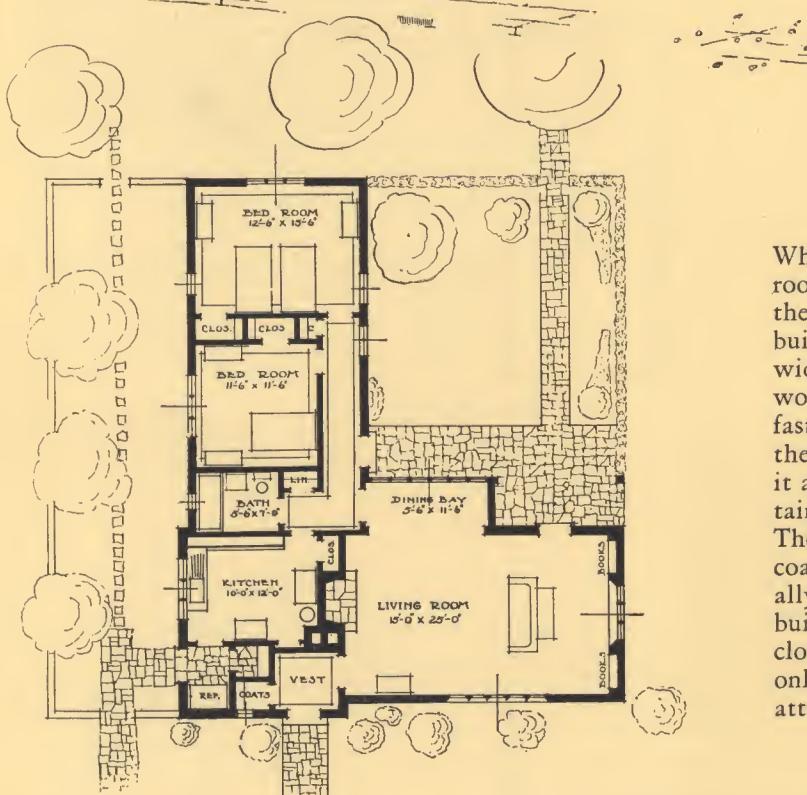
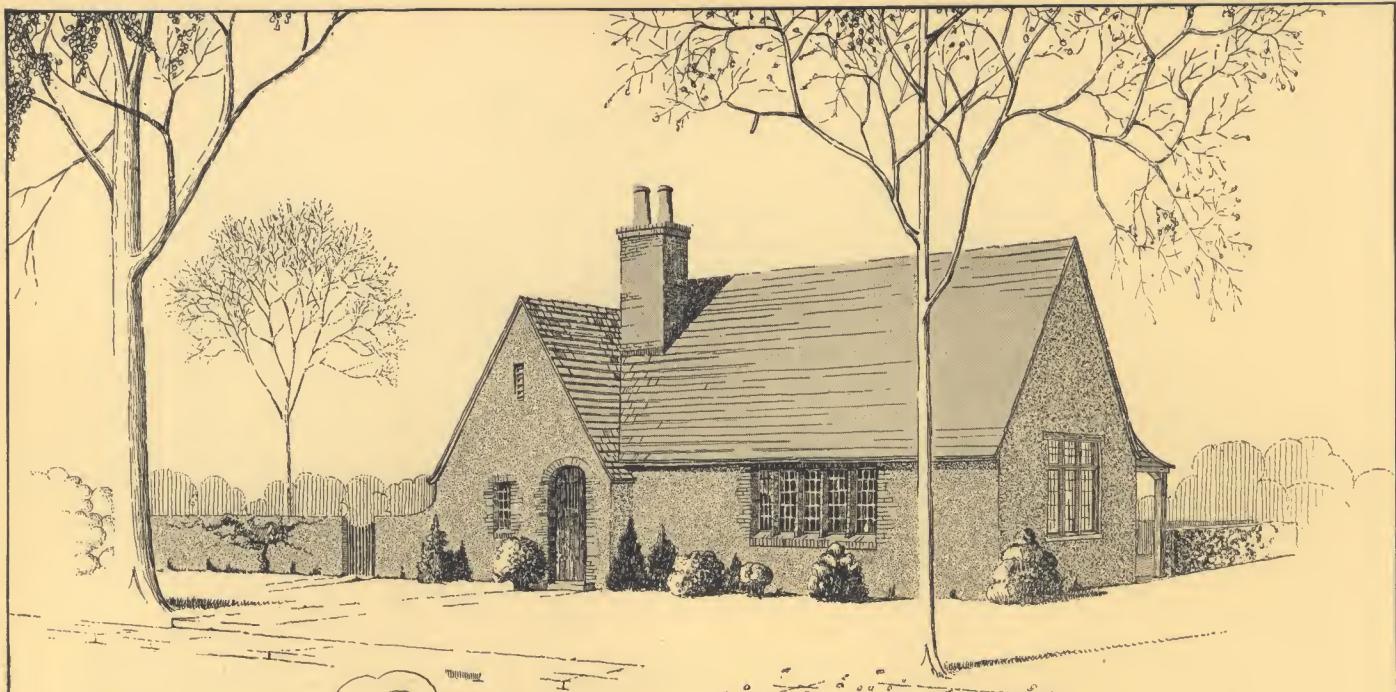


## DERPING

Designed by Robert L. Walldorff  
East Haven, Connecticut

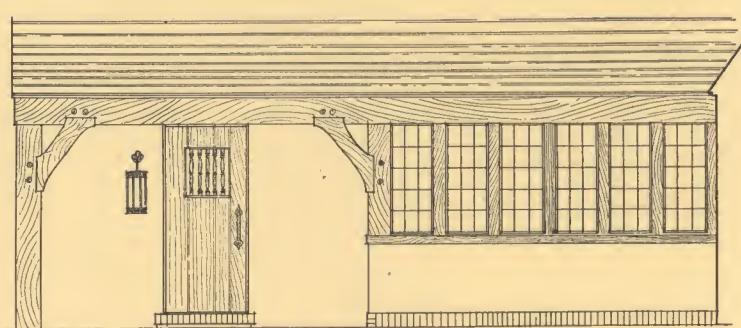
A delightful little home that could be put up at reasonable expense. The designer has realized that with a one-story house it is desirable to provide for the performance of many household-functions in the basement. Many persons object to curtailment of the standard dining-room, but here the alcove is so large that it would relieve the living-room entirely of any objectionable features and still would lessen the housewife's work. While the closets are small, they would meet every requirement, since trunks and other items could be put away in the basement. The hall looking directly into the living-room and the wide door opening from the dining-room on to the porch are charming details.





**MATERIALS**  
 EXTERIOR: WALLS — STRUCTOLITE FACED WITH STUCCO [GRAY]. JILLS AND TRIM — DOUGH BRICK [VARIATED RED]. ROOF — SHINGLE [DUST GREEN] LAID IRREGULAR. CHIMNEY — STRUCTOLITE FACED WITH BRICK. CASINGMENTS — METAL. DOORS AND EXTERIOR WOODWORK — OAK [NATURAL — OIL FINISHED].  
 INTERIOR: PARTITIONS — STRUCTOLITE FACED WITH ROUGH PLASTER. TRIM — OAK [STAINED]. FLOORS — WIDE PINE BOARDS [PAINTED].

CUBAGE	
AREA MAIN HOUSE	1,299.34 CU. FT.
AREA BAY	54.29 CU. FT.
AREA PORCH	54.29 CU. FT.
HEIGHT OF RIDGE FROM GRADE	20 FT.
HEIGHT OF EAVES FROM GRADE	8 FT.
AVERAGE HEIGHT	14 FT.
CUBAGE HOUSE	1894.2 CU. FT.
CUBAGE PORCH [1/4]	480
CUBAGE	120 CU. FT.
TOTAL 1906.2 CU. FT.	



DETAIL LIVING ROOM PORCH AND BAY

# The Home of Your Dreams

MONTHS, maybe years, in part have been devoted to the myriad incidentals of making a home. Maybe your ambition is even now running ahead to the time when a profitable sale will permit a more pretentious home, when many refinements and conveniences will be added which space and money excluded from your present one.

Selecting the lot, working out room locations, picking interior decorations, exterior color schemes, suitable shingles, landscaping. All these have taken much of thought, time and money, but what consideration has been given the fire hazard? Will your property and your family face destruction from a carelessly thrown match, a defective flue, or any other of the many causes of residence fires? Will insurance be an added burden?

Due thought has probably been given to the normal depreciation and wear and

lated to reduce the constant expenses necessary for maintenance and heating. Durability simply means part of the car-



*A Brick Veneer Exterior of Pleasing Appearance*

penters' work will not have to be done over, that the plasterers will not have to come back to patch a cracked wall, or the mason will not send a bill for repairs he is called upon to make.

Adequate insulation means that a smaller heating plant may be installed, that it will take less fuel each winter to keep a comfortable, livable house, that the summer heat will not be oppressive. Neither will sleepless nights occur because the sun did not go down inside the house when it disappeared outside.



*A Charming Wisconsin Home. Structolite Faced with Native Stone*

tear on your property as well as the necessity for heating in winter and cooling in summer, but durability, and insulation properly built in can be definitely calcu-

## You Can Build to Endure

There was a time when the moderate price home could not be built with the same substantial materials as the large, expensive residences, but scientific developments of methods and manufacturing improvements of materials have today reached the point where the home builder of moderate means can have the same

economy of permanence, the same fire-proof protection, the same perfect insulation and the same advantage of sound-proofing that is to be found in the most expensive mansions or skyscrapers. The adaptability of Structolite to home construction has made possible all these advantages.

### An Inheritance from the Ages

Gypsum is a mineral found in rock formation in many parts of the world. Technically it is known as hydrous calcium



*A Fire Test Successfully Passed by Structolite Concrete.*

sulphate ( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). It is quarried or mined very much the same as coal, and by either process it is delivered to the mill as rock gypsum which is crushed, ground and then heated (calcined) to drive off the molecular water and form hemi-hydrate or Plaster of Paris. When mixed with water this product reverts to its original rock form. Ancient history records many instances of its use in the famous buildings known to us by tradition and re-discovered by archaeologists and Egyptologists within the last few years. We find the

Egyptians used gypsum as a face covering for mummies; we find Herodotus, and Haroun Alraschid of Arabian Nights fame, mention many Alabaster ornaments, which recent discoveries have proved to be gypsum. The Pyramids were plastered with three coats of gypsum plaster on reeds used very much the way wood lath is used at present. Many uses have been found for gypsum in the form known as Plaster of Paris, but while it is one of the most ancient of building materials, it was not until 1916 that methods were discovered to use it as a structural material. Certain mechanical and chemical treatments of ordinary calcined gypsum were found to produce a very dense, high grade product which we named Structolite because of its great structural strength and comparative lightness.

### The National Authority

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a code of suggestions for the construction and fire protection of dwelling houses, and if this recognized authority is quoted frequently in this booklet it is only to stress the great importance of safe, strong and fireproof construction in homes which this unbiased national organization has considered of vital importance in view of the enormous property and life destruction caused annually by fire in unsafe and inflammable home buildings. The Board defines fireproof construction as follows:

“Fireproof refers to materials or construction not combustible in the temperatures of ordinary fires and which will withstand such fires without serious impairment of their usefulness for at least one hour. It is recognized that the term ‘fireproof’ is misleading and should be abandoned for the more correct term ‘fire resis-

tive' but until the latter term has been authoritatively defined in a manner expressive of its elastic interpretation it seems advisable to continue the use of the more common though objectionable word."

## Insulation

Not until the last few years has insulation been given the study which it deserved. Abundance of fuel and other raw materials was reflected in their low cost, but increases in the items related to the heating and ventilating of all classes of building have made necessary a very extensive investigation of insulators and their application to building construction. This is particularly true in home building because of the savings possible with the use of highly insulative materials, which reduces the initial cost of the heating plant and effects a perpetual saving in fuel.

This table has been prepared after many tests and a direct comparison with the results of published data by such authorities as the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, the University of Illinois, and tests conducted by Dr. Severinghaus, of Columbia University, devoted particularly to Structolite.

Conductivity in B. T. U.  
loss per hour per sq. ft.  
per degree difference  
in temp.

Wall Construction	
Siding, sheathing, studs, lath and plaster on inside.....	.37
Siding, paper, sheathing, studs, lath and plaster on inside.....	.30
8" Cement block, stucco, plaster on inside.....	.35
8" Brick wall plastered on inside..	.36
8" Brick wall furred and plastered on inside.....	.28
6" Clay Tile stucco, plaster on inside.....	.46
8" Clay Tile stucco, plaster on inside.....	.32
6" Clay Tile stucco, furred and plastered on inside.....	.40

Wall Construction	Conductivity in B. T. U. loss per hour per sq. ft. per degree difference in temp.
8" Clay Tile stucco, furred and plastered on inside.....	.30
6" Clay Tile, brick veneer and plaster on inside.....	.27
8" Clay Tile, brick veneer and plaster on inside.....	.23
6" Clay Tile, brick veneer, furred and plastered on inside.....	.22
8" Clay Tile, brick veneer, furred and plastered on inside.....	.20
6" Structolite, $\frac{3}{4}$ " stucco, $\frac{1}{2}$ " plaster on inside.....	.16
8" Structolite, $\frac{3}{4}$ " stucco, $\frac{1}{2}$ " plaster on inside.....	.127
6" Structolite, $\frac{3}{4}$ " stucco, furred and plastered on inside.....	.143
8" Structolite, $\frac{3}{4}$ " stucco, furred and plastered on inside.....	.115
6" Structolite, furred $\frac{3}{4}$ " Stucco, $\frac{1}{2}$ " plaster on inside.....	.129
8" Structolite, furred $\frac{3}{4}$ " Stucco, $\frac{1}{2}$ " plaster on inside.....	.106
6" Structolite, 4" brick, $\frac{1}{2}$ " plaster on inside.....	.12
8" Structolite, 4" brick, $\frac{1}{2}$ " plaster on inside.....	.0995
6" Structolite, 4" stone, $\frac{1}{2}$ " plaster on inside.....	.152
8" Structolite, 4" stone, $\frac{1}{2}$ " plaster on inside.....	.121
6" Structolite, 4" stone, furred and plastered on inside.....	.136
8" Structolite, 4" stone, furred and plastered on inside.....	.111

## Structural Strength is Required

Mixed neat (adding nothing but water) Structolite develops a compressive strength from 2500 to 3000 pounds per square inch, or more than two and one-half times that of ordinary gypsum. When mixed with aggregates, such as steam coal cinders, blast furnace slag, crushed limestone, gravel or sand, it makes an ideal material for exterior walls, interior partitions and floors in homes, combining strength and durability with fireproofing and high insulation. In the following pages will be

found many tests which have been made to establish and to show the remarkable characteristics of Structolite, unusual because it combines all the necessary qualities to make the home fireproof, thoroughly insulated, permanent, economical and sound proof.

### Advantage of Sound Proofing

Gypsum partitions have been used for years in hospitals, sanitariums, hotels, apartments and school buildings, as much for their sound proofing qualities as for any other reason, and naturally your exterior wall of Structolite Concrete will bring peace and quiet by protecting you from distracting noises outside the house.

### Economy of Quick Set

Structolite is a very quick setting material. Consequently a wall of this can be erected in a short time, saving labor costs and bringing Structolite construction within the purchasing price of virtually all prospective home builders.

### Variation in Soils

The National Board of Fire Underwriters in speaking of foundations and footings says:

"It is poor economy to skimp footings. If they are insufficient for the load they carry, settlement is sure to come in time, producing ugly wall cracks, misfitting doors, openings which will let in ground water, and other defects which plague the occupants as long as the house exists. The settlement of foundations is also liable to produce chimney cracks and so cause a fire hazard."

The Board gives this table as the safe bearing (load carrying) capacity of different soils when it is not practicable to make individual tests:

Character of Soil	Bearing Capacity in Tons Per Sq. Ft.
Soft Clay.....	1
Firm clay, fine sand or layers of sand and clay wet.....	2
Clay or fine sand, firm and dry..	3
Hard clay, coarse sand, gravel..	4
Hard pan.....	8 to 15
Rock.....	15 to 72

### Architectural and Engineering Service

Arrangements have been made with each designer so that any architectural questions pertaining to his design will be submitted to him, and the prospective home builder will really get direct architectural service in addition to the personal working plan service. Our own architectural and engineering service is always available to assist in working out any problem which may come up involving the use of Structolite in roof, floor, partitions or exterior walls, as well as the use of Tex-tone for interior decoration and Oriental Stucco for exterior finish. Quantity survey of these materials will be made and when requested will be sent with the working plans and specifications without any additional cost.

### Economy of Structolite Concrete

Inferior and low priced materials are never economical. Many home owners learn too late that their cheaper materials are a source of constant expense. It is difficult to make any general comparison of the cost of Structolite construction and other accepted methods and materials. Differences in workmanship and materials would even make a vast difference in the cost of two frame houses which apparently are identical. Furthermore the cost of labor and materials vary considerably in different sections of this country,

but our experience in constructing with Structolite over a period of eight years, and the experiences in home construction utilizing Structolite Concrete for the last four years is a basis for the following comparison: Structolite will cost from 5 to 10 per cent more than frame, while on the other hand it will cost less than usual masonry construction by about the same percentage, but it must be remembered that the first cost is not the only consideration. Maintenance, upkeep, repair expense, insurance, fuel cost, re-sale value, and general livability must be balanced with or against different materials in order to determine their actual cost. You give up-keep as careful consideration as first cost in buying your automobile or clothes, and how much more should this be considered in home building.

The best way to compare Structolite Concrete is to get your contractor to make a bid using it. We will gladly co-operate with him in working out costs, methods and procedure, and if necessary will put one of our own construction superintendents on your job to assure you of its complete success.

### How to Secure Plans

When you have selected the design which seems most desirable, you will no doubt be interested to know just how much the cost will be in your own locality. A set of working plans and specifications are necessary in order that a contractor can give you an intelligent bid. We can supply you with these at the customary charge of \$5.00 per room, so that a set for a five-room bungalow will cost \$25.00 and for a six-room house \$30.00. We suggest that you send funds by personal check or United States money or express order. Be sure to print or type-write your name and address plainly to

insure proper delivery. Each set of plans will show your name as owner and thus individualize them so they will not have the appearance of the so-called ready-made plans, which many times are not suitable for your needs. The plans and specifications are copyrighted and are not to be re-sold.

### The Loads in Home Building

The exterior walls not only carry their own weight but the weight of furniture, permanent fixtures and floors in the whole building, so it is necessary that these walls be substantial. Suppose we take your home, and as we look on the inside we see a piano, chairs, tables, stoves, book-cases, built-in kitchen apparatus, cabinets, etc. On the second floor we find tubs, bedroom suites and the miscellaneous furniture, also the weight of your first and second floor ceiling and second floor. Naturally every member of the household adds a certain weight or load which must be provided for. Taking all in all, the engineer figures this as live and dead load and as it is distributed to the exterior walls and interior load bearing partitions by the system of floor joists he calculates that in the average residence the total live and dead load per square foot of floor area is approximately 55 pounds. This load distributed over two floors and taking into account the roof load and the dead weight of the wall itself, will give a total bearing load on top of the foundation of not more than 30 pounds per square inch. The compressive strength of Structolite Concrete varies from 900 to 1300 pounds per square inch depending on the coarse aggregate used so that you have a Structolite Concrete wall 30 times as strong as needs be to take care of the average residence construction.

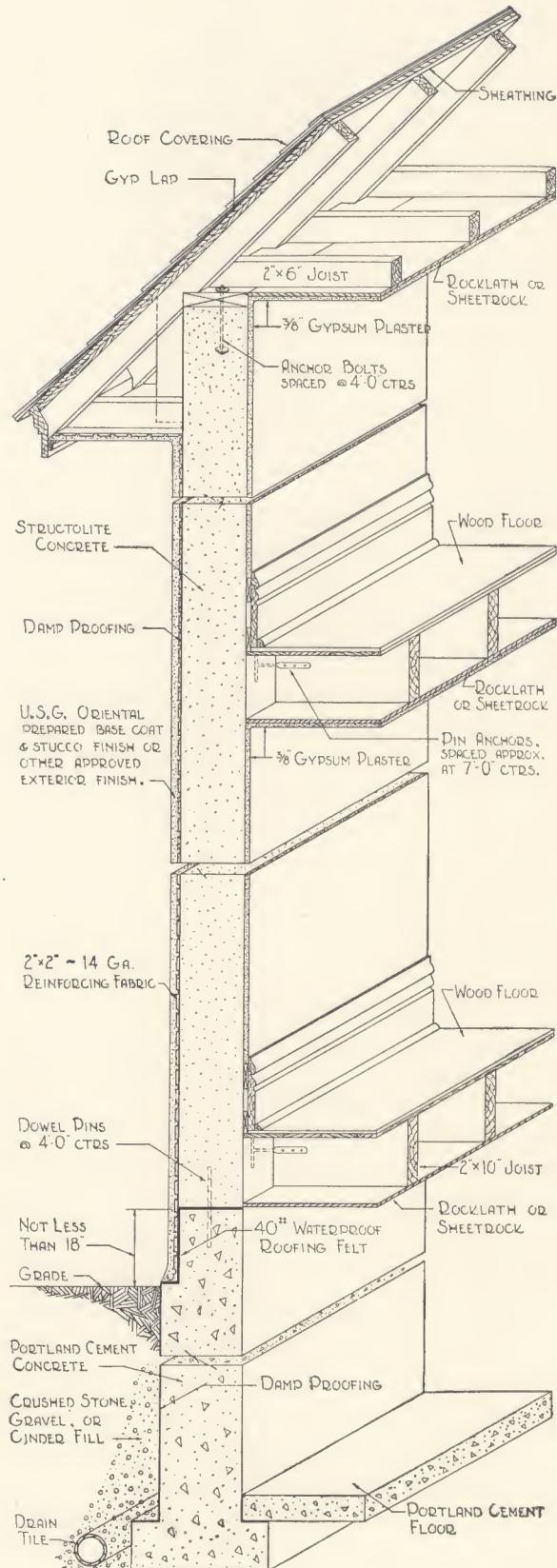
## The Exterior Wall

This wall section shows a typical Structolite Concrete exterior wall and wood floor construction. The first and second floor joists extend into the wall. Pin anchors spaced not to exceed 7 feet on centers are attached to the joists forming a special tie to the wall. At the top the roof rafters are attached to the second floor ceiling joists and the anchor bolts securing the plate on top of the wall to which the roof rafters are attached. Rocklath or Sheetrock is used on the under side of this floor construction and makes a very substantial ceiling to plaster or decorate as you wish. Note the Portland Cement Concrete foundation with drain tile placed along the outside to carry away any water which may accumulate at the foundation point. The foundation wall is carried up not less than 18" above the grade line and on top is laid a strip of 40-pound damp-proof roofing felt. The outside is thoroughly damp-proofed.

The Structolite Concrete walls are then poured directly on top of the foundations and after the entire wall is poured the exterior is damp-proofed with an approved material applied as a paint when a stucco or brick veneer finish is used. When a stucco finish is used this damp-proofing may be put on in the form of a paper backing to the steel fabric, which is necessary to thoroughly bond the stucco to the Structolite Concrete wall. Views on Page 102 show finishes of stucco, brick veneer, shingles, and natural stone, any of which may be chosen as the style of architecture or taste of owner may dictate. The application of drop siding or shingles requires vertical or horizontal furring strips and the usual building paper backing.

## The Ideal Fireproof Wall

If we study the advantages of the wall and floor on the next page we find first of



all that it is absolutely fireproof, and cannot be burned through by a raging fire in four or five hours of continuous contact with the flames (an almost impossible condition in residence fire). The Columbia University fire test on Page 107 graphically shows the results of 1810° Fahrenheit fire over a period of one hour.

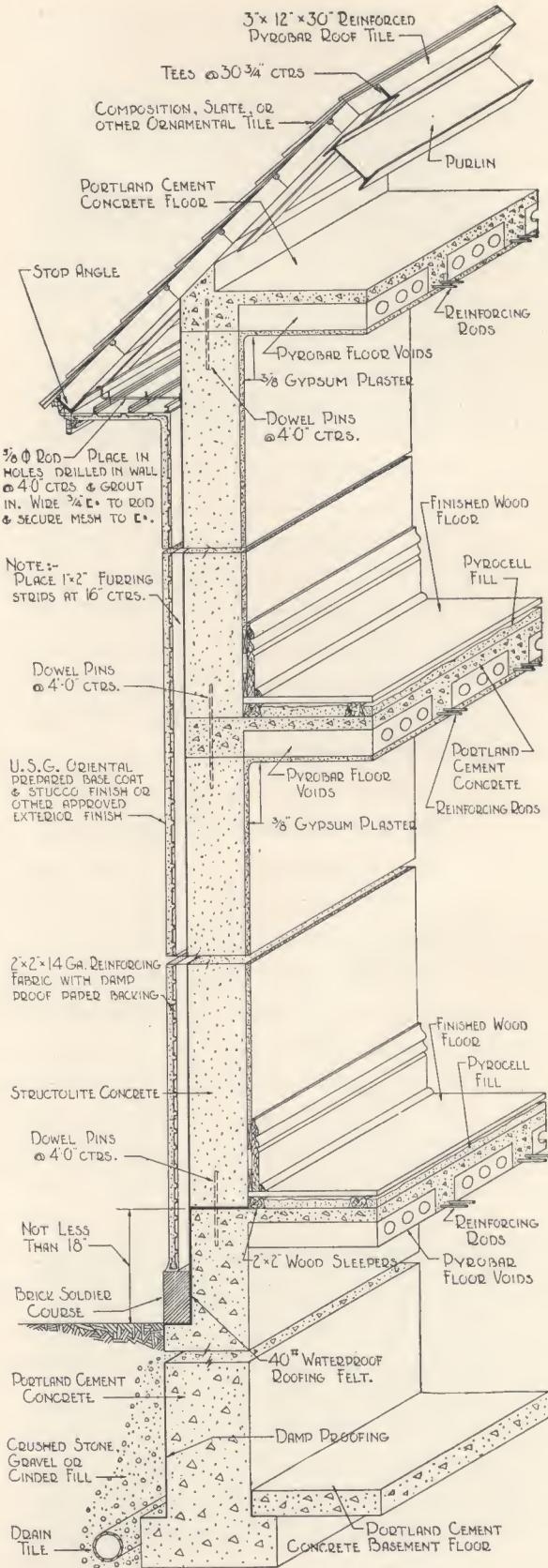
## Durability and Permanence is Economy

As Structolite is produced from rock, it reverts to this rock form after being poured in the wall, making a permanent masonry construction which does not deteriorate with age, nor require the attention of repair men. Maintenance cost on this wall is practically nothing at all. Because of the high insulation value of this construction the interior of your house will not be damp. Rapid changes in outside temperature will not radically change the inside temperature.

With the fireproof first and second floor and roof construction insurance is reduced to an absolute minimum, for the home is protected from cellar or basement fires as well as from fires from adjacent buildings. The extra cost of such a floor or roof over wood construction will not be enough more in the average home to prohibit their use and the extra expense will pay life long dividends in security and comfort.

## Consult Your Local Architect

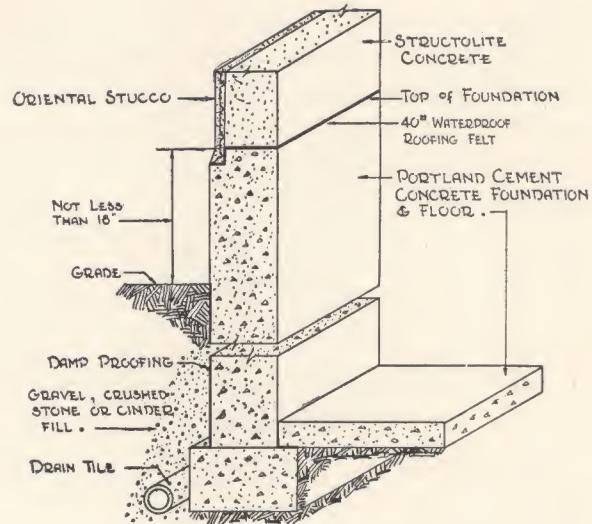
You are probably one of the great majority who build but once. Your ambition is to build for permanent satisfaction if at all possible. When you have selected a design which suits your taste ask your local architect to help you, for his assistance may mean the complete success or failure of your entire program.



With his guidance you will have a better home, it will be worth more if you sell and probably you will avoid many of the little inconveniences which are almost bound to be included when you act as your own architect or designer. Your architect or contractor speaks a language peculiar to his own profession and the sketches, sections and photographs here shown have been prepared in a manner as simple as possible so the average prospective builder can understand them; because, after all, he is the one who must live in the home. A thorough understanding of the different parts of a home cannot but assure an owner of a more satisfactory result because of a better understanding between himself and his architect and contractor. Architects, Engineers and Contractors will find these tables, sketches and photographs a guide to the proper designing and erection with Structolite Concrete.

### Sizes of Foundations

Structolite Concrete is one-third less than the weight of ordinary concrete, and for this reason will require a lighter foundation than any other type of masonry construction. A substantial foundation should be built; however, it will be at less cost than for other masonry superstructure. The type of soil in which your house will stand will have a great deal of influence on the type of foundation and the method of its construction. Light, sandy soils require wider footings, but there is less danger from moisture, while a heavy clay sub-soil will require a lighter foundation, but will also require preparation against the seepage of water. Engineers have developed a method of figuring the foundation thicknesses and footings required by a careful comparison of the different soils, and the table on Page 94 shows the load-bearing capacity



which is nothing more nor less than the supporting strength a soil offers to your foundation and to your entire house.

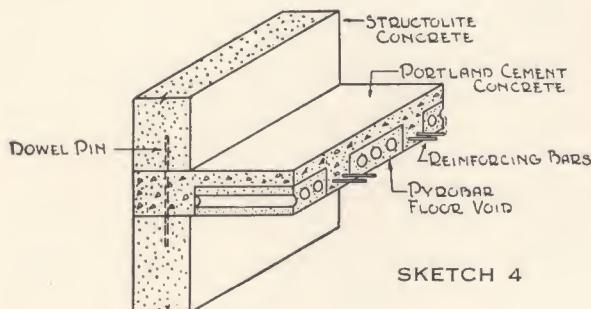
### Types of Foundations

There are many types of foundations and methods of building them, and your local contractor, familiar with the soil requirements, can advise you best on the materials and cost. There are many advantages in a solid Portland Cement Concrete foundation. It is generally more durable, more readily kept clean and water proof, but it lacks in insulation and tends to dampness which, however, may be overcome by proper cross ventilation and the use of a minimum of basement partitions. In designing foundations for Structolite Concrete homes, footings of sufficient bearing area must be provided and, of course, this area will be greater than required for frame.

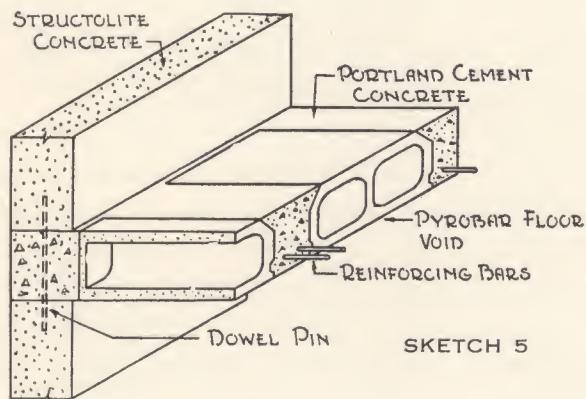
### Floor Construction

The National Board of Fire Underwriters is authority for the statement that over 75% of the fires which occur within homes are basement fires. Consequently this national authority strongly recom-

mends that at least the first floor be fireproof. This can be accomplished at very little extra expense and practically no special designing by using one of the types



*A "No-Topping" Floor in a Joliet Home*



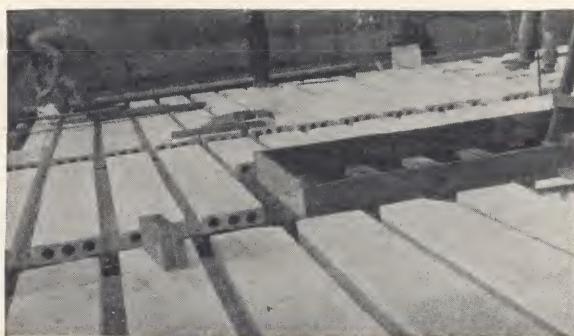
shown in these sketches. Pyrobar floor voids are manufactured in all thicknesses from 3" to 12", and there is a type suitable for your floor regardless of the design. These fireproof units may be laid in the concrete joist system as shown in sketches 4 and 5. Any type of bar reinforcement may be used in the concrete joist system and sleepers attached directly to the Pyrobar voids, or to a concrete topping. In either construction the finished flooring is nailed directly to the sleepers. Actual installation of these different constructions is shown in the photographs of the Joliet and Hinsdale, Illinois, homes.

These floors are not only fireproof but they add insulation to the home and elim-

inate the objectionable floor draughts common with many other types of floor construction. These floors should be included in your home if for no other reason than to increase the permanence and solidity of your floor which carries the greatest weight. Dust and dirt from the furnace will not sift through and this feature alone will go a long ways toward paying the initial cost by saving wear and tear on carpets, rugs and draperies.

The engineer and architect may use the table of span limits to advantage in calculating the required type of void to use for his particular problem. Sent on request.

With the development of a 12" wide by 30" long floor void in depths 3", 4", 5" and 6" hollow, we have a selection which will

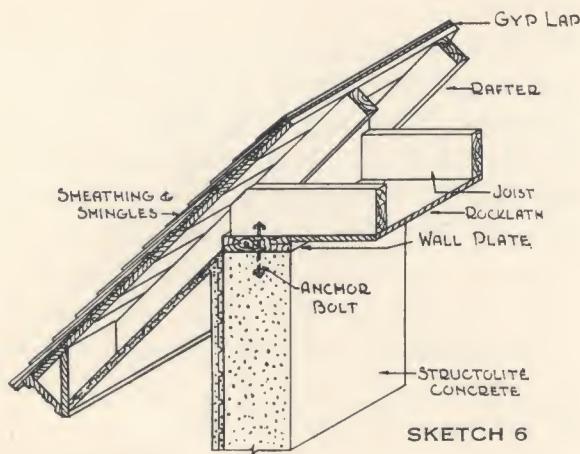


*This Hinsdale Home Has Fireproof First and Second Floors*

take care of practically any floor design utilizing the concrete joist system. The 19" wide by 18" long type of floor void in depths 6", 8", 10" and 12", which has been used for years in fireproof building construction, is also available for home floors. Spans up to 25 feet are possible with this system.

## Roof Construction

Roof construction is of a great many types and degrees of utility, safety and

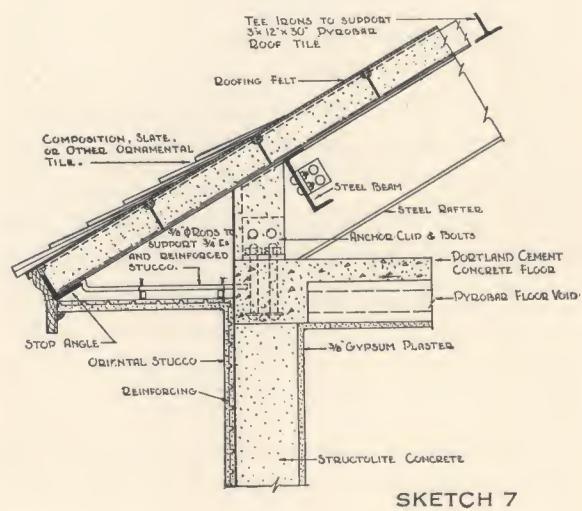


permanence. While it is highly essential to have a fireproof roof, it should be much more than simply a protection against fire from the outside.

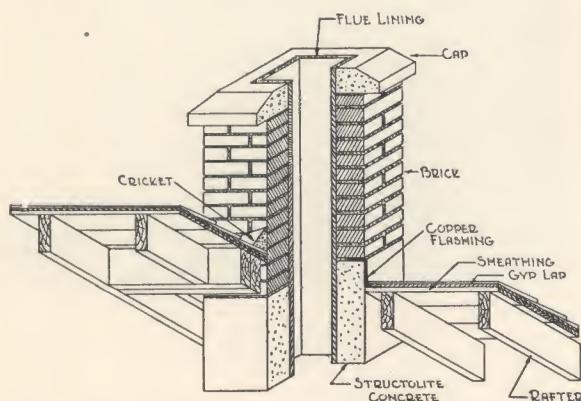
Heating and ventilating engineers say that 60% of the heat loss in a home is through the second story ceiling and thence through the roof. Consequently the heat you produce should be conserved by a roof deck of high insulation value, giving the added advantage of comfort during the hot summer months when the sun rays beat through the poorly insulated roof. Consideration of these points and the selection of the proper roof will mean saving in fuel cost and comfort for the rooms on the sleeping floor.

The types of roof construction shown in the accompanying sketches give a variation to meet any need. In sketch No. 6 you see the form of construction with fireproof wallboard, either Sheetrock or Rock-lath, nailed to the ceiling joists and Gyp-Lap applied to the roof, and this together with the plaster on the ceiling makes a seal which will go a long ways toward giving protection against fire and excessive leakage of heat. Notice that wood sheathing is nailed to the rafters, followed with a layer of Gyp-Lap over which the roofing is applied. Slate, ornamental tile, roll roofing, strip shingles, and in fact any type of wood or prepared shingles can be nailed directly to this roof, using nails of sufficient length to penetrate the wood sheathing.

With the roof construction shown in sketch No. 7, you get the maximum insulation and fire protection. Notice there is no inflammable material whatsoever used in this roof deck, as all the roof loads are carried by steel beams and channels to which are attached steel "T" sections with 3" x 12" x 30" precast Pyrobar gypsum roof tile laid between the flanges. The upper joints are grouted or slushed



with gypsum mortar so that in reality the deck becomes a solid gypsum slab, supported by adequate steel. Any type of roof covering may then be attached after the application of a layer of roofing felt. Several variations of these types can be used, which offer a variety from which you can readily select a suitable roof at a cost very little more than inflammable, poorly insulated construction.



For a direct comparison of heat losses the following table is taken from published tests by Professor G. F. Gebhardt, of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. The heat loss is shown in B. T. U.'s per square foot per degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature per hour, including roof covering:

3" Solid Pyrobar (30" Tile).....	.25
4" Hollow Pyrobar (30" Tile).....	.20
3" Solid Concrete slab (1-3-5 mix)....	.65
1" Cement Tile.....	.99
2½" Concrete slab on metal lath....	.69
2" Plank—yellow pine.....	.38

### Interior Partitions

The interior partitions should be fire-proof Pyrobar, Pre-cast Gypsum Partition, Tile or Structolite Concrete to carry out the thought of durability and to help in

the general insulation and permanence of the home. Plumbing and heating pipes, electric conduits, etc., can be embedded in these partitions just as readily and, in



*These Pipes are Protected in the Cast Wall*

fact, more satisfactorily than if the walls were of ordinary combustible construction. Frozen water pipes will not occur in a Structolite home if ordinary precautions are taken, and it is an added satisfaction to have protection and economy in each partition and subdividing wall as well as having a base which will save in finish plaster and may be decorated with any wall decoration to suit your taste. Cupboards, closets and niches in abundance to satisfy any housewife may be built fireproof with Structolite or with pre-cast partition block sawed to fit any conceivable irregularity in wall construction. Broom closets, vacuum cleaner spaces, linen shelf room and many other little conveniences may be nooked in around what ordinarily would be waste space, by using Structolite or pre-cast blocks.

The load-bearing partitions or interior walls should be from 4 to 6 inches in thickness, depending on the plan of the room and the loads to be carried, while ordinary subdividing partitions which carry nothing but their own weight may



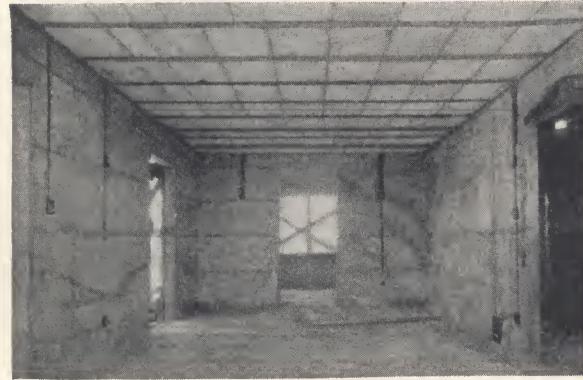
*Plastering Direct on Underside of Structolite Floor*

be 3 inches in thickness. The fire test at Columbia University was made on a 3-inch Structolite Concrete wall and while the fire raged on the inside of this structure



*A Veneer of Shingles.*

Structolite wall by staggering the nails and to these strips may be attached either Rocklath or metal lath and three coats of plaster applied (two coats is ample when applied directly to Structolite).



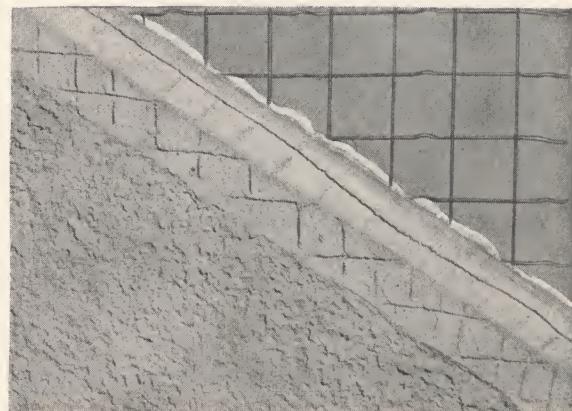
*A Precast Interior Wall with Electric Outlets Placed.*

for a period of an hour at an average temperature of  $1700^{\circ}$  F., the outside of the wall never exceeded  $210^{\circ}$  F. Certainly this test is ample proof of the sufficiency of a 3-inch Structolite wall for the needs of your home.

Neither wood lath nor metal lath are required to finish the inside wall surfaces unless for some special reason it is desired to furr the walls. On the inside of exterior walls this furring naturally would give an extra air space and additional insulation. The furring strips may be nailed to the

## Mixing

Mixing Structolite Concrete does not involve any particular problem beyond that of mixing Portland Cement Concrete. In fact, Structolite is more readily handled than Portland Cement, because it takes less mixing and a quicker set, which means lower cost for these operations. Mixing may be done by hand in an ordinary deep mortar box, either wood or metal, sufficiently tight to hold water, or in a tilting



*The Three Steps in Applying Oriental Stucco*



*Applying a Veneer of Face Brick*

drum type batch mixer. When using a machine mixer the speed of the drum should not exceed 20 revolutions per minute. The required amount of water is first put into the drum and allowed to revolve until the paddles and sides are cleaned of any material left from the preceding mix. Aggregates are next added to the water in proportions as recommended in the specifications, and this is a very simple operation, consisting of shoveling a pre-determined number of shovels of cinders, crushed stone, blast furnace slag or sand into the water. After the aggregates are thoroughly wet the Structolite is then added and mixing continued. As soon as the mass becomes thoroughly mixed it should be removed and immediately placed in the wall by means of wheel barrows, buckets or chutes.

If the mixing is done by means of a mortar box the first step is to place the required amount of aggregate, next spread-



*A Mixer in Operation*

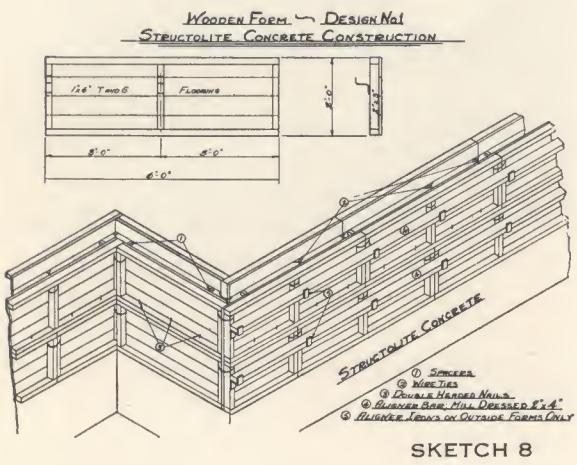
ing the sand evenly, and then the Structolite Cement is added. The aggregate and Structolite should be thoroughly mixed dry and then the required amount of water added. A consideration of the amount of work to be done would determine the method of mixing, but after the mixing has been done and the material placed in the wall it should be puddled or tamped, particularly around the window frames and door bucks to prevent air bubbles or honeycombed surfaces from developing.

Structolite Concrete generates heat in setting and if proper precautions are taken to use aggregates free from frost, pouring may be done successfully in freezing weather without injury to the wall construction. Naturally, ordinary precautions must be taken to protect the wall before it sets when the work is being done in extreme cold weather.

## Procedure

It is of general interest to follow the progress of a Structolite Concrete wall and to appreciate the simplicity of the construction. The foundation walls are built up to not less than 18" above the grade line, the outside thoroughly damp-proofed with an approved material, and a strip of 40-pound damp-proof felt or fabric laid on top of the foundation wall. Metal or wood forms, as shown in sketches No. 8

and No. 9, are next adjusted and properly braced, allowing 6" minimum thickness for exterior bearing walls; this is regulated by spacers of the required length,



SKETCH 8

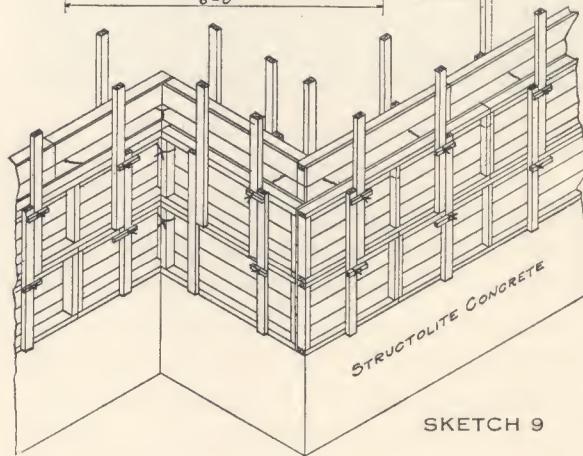
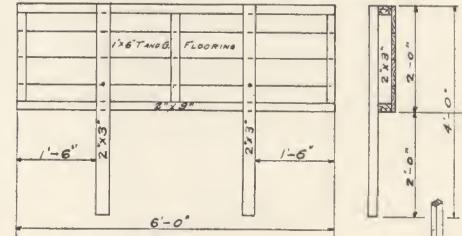
and the forms tied together with wire to insure rigidity and assist in proper alignment. Floors and interior partitions should be formed and poured along with the exterior walls. Experience has shown us that a height of 2 feet is best for each pouring course. All corners are reinforced with  $\frac{1}{2}$ " rods at least 4 feet long and spaced 2 feet apart as shown in sketch on next page.

Immediately on pouring the first course an additional set of forms is erected and the second course then poured. By the time this is completed the bottom course will have set enough to permit the removal of the lower tier of forms. This tier is erected on top of the second tier and the procedure continued up to the required wall height.

All rough bucks for openings and frames for windows are set in place before the forms are erected and the form work should run past the opening, as shown in the photograph, so that as the walls are poured and puddled the Structolite Concrete forms a tight seal on all sides of

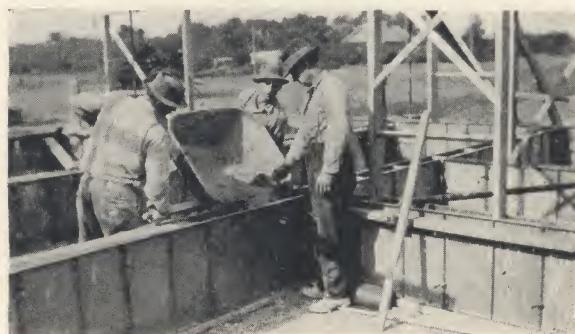
these openings. At the height of the first story ceiling the second story construction is placed, consisting of joists with the usual pin anchors, spaced not to exceed 7 feet on centers, or fireproof floor construction framed and built into the exterior wall. This detail is shown in the sketch. At the height of the second story

WOODEN FORM - DESIGN NO. 2.  
STRUCTOLITE CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.



SKETCH 9

ceiling, anchor bolts should be imbedded in the walls and a 2" x 6" wood plate bolted to the top of the wall, upon which are placed the second story ceiling joists

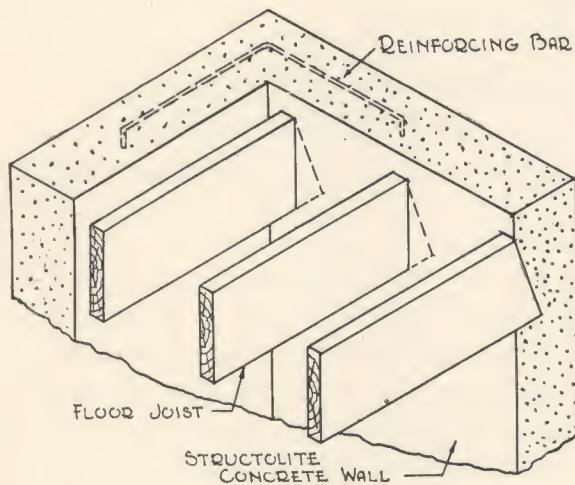


Pouring the First Course of Structolite Concrete

and the roof rafters. The photographs and sketches show graphically the different features of this rapid construction program.

## Forms

Most of the photographs of Structolite Concrete jobs show the use of metal forms, which are particularly suited because they are more easily handled, very elastic, and lend themselves to fitting around corners.



Special sections can be used to form curved surfaces of practically any variation. They are durable and rapidly re-set, thereby tending to reduce labor costs. With ordinary care a set of metal forms for the average residence construction should last for years, and thus the initial cost of six or seven hundred dollars is distributed and



Foundation Complete and Forming Placed for First Floor

greatly reduced by each job. Wood forms can be used with economy wherever desired, and the sketches suggest two methods of building these so that with ordinary care they should last through three



Showing Ease of Handling Metal Forms

or four jobs. The metal fixture shown permits the rapid elevation of the form with a minimum of labor. Regardless of which type is used a minimum of bracing is required, as the lateral pressure in a quick-setting Structolite Concrete wall erected in 2-foot courses is very low. Note particularly the absence of all heavy and



The Metal Fixtures Make Elevation of Wood Forms Very Simple

expensive bracing; the 2" x 4" aligners are wired to the forms, not so much as bracing as to keep the forms straight so the wall will be true. The sketches and photo-

graphs show the sizes and general construction of forms. Owing to the rapid re-use of forms only a sufficient quantity is required which will take care of a two-hour pouring schedule.

The wood-form panels may be made for each job or for repeated use. In this case 2" x 4" framing should be nailed to a facing of 1" x 6" tongue and groove material to provide a tight form-work.



*Trueing Up the Pipes in Interior Walls*

Lateral bracing in the form of aligners is required for one side only and should be 2" x 4" mill dressed material, spaced two feet apart.

Separators may be 1" x 1" strips, in lengths to maintain uniform wall thick-

ness. Complete details of suggested wood forms, costs, sizes and deliveries of metal forms, or any data in connection with either will be sent upon request.

### **Porches and Outside Steps**

Outside steps and porches of masonry construction ordinarily should be built of Portland Cement Concrete or concrete blocks. Brick or natural stone may be used, but the use of Structolite Concrete for these purposes is not recommended.

### **Structolite Concrete for Industrial Buildings**

Although this book has been devoted to the use of Structolite Concrete in home construction, it is equally adaptable to garages, service stations and similar buildings where normal loads are encountered. Structolite Concrete is also adaptable for curtain walls in factories where loads are carried principally by structural steel or Portland Cement concrete, and there functions as a lightweight, fireproof wall construction which may be erected speedily to make either a temporary or permanent curtain wall of high insulation value. In many types of industrial buildings no further treatment would be required on interiors, thereby tending to decrease cost materially.

### **Compression Test**

The structural value of this material has been determined by compression tests made at Columbia University, New York City, The Building Dept., Philadelphia, Pa., and at our own mills, using various mixtures of different aggregates.

The following table shows the excellent results obtained by the tests conducted in the laboratories of the Building Department of the City of Philadelphia on specimens 28 days old.

## Proportions by Volume

1½ Structolite, 1 Sand, 3 Aggregate

Aggregate	Av. Unit Stress per Sq. In.
Gravel	1312
Crushed Slag	1297
Crushed Limestone	1281
Cinders	908

These excellent results are further substantiated by the recent tests conducted by the Department of Buildings, Minneapolis, Minn, where cinder aggregate specimens showed an average unit stress of 999 pounds per square inch.

A comparison of the loads and results of all tests shows a safety factor under ordinary residence construction of from 20 to 30.

## Freezing Test

A freezing test was conducted at Columbia University on 4" x 8" x 8" blocks of a mixture 1½ parts Structolite, 1 part sand and 3 parts steam coal cinders, one side



Applying Damp Proofing

of which was waterproofed with Toch Brothers' R. I. W. No. 232 and surfaced with  $\frac{1}{8}$ " Portland cement stucco. The purpose of these tests was to determine any effect of alternate freezing and thawing upon the bond between the stucco

base and gypsum block. Quoting from the report of W. J. Krefeld, Engineer of Tests:

"The specimens were subjected to 20 changes, alternating freezing and thawing, in accordance with the regulations of the New York Bureau of Buildings, except that the specimens were thawed in an electric oven at  $150^{\circ}$  instead of by immersion in water at this temperature. Each alternate freezing and thawing was made in a period of 24 hours; i. e., 16 hours in refrigerator and 8 hours thawing.

"No visible effects of the exposure to alternate dry freezing and thawing were detected. The mortar base showed no cracks and the bond between the gypsum block and the mortar base was not visibly affected."

## Fire Test

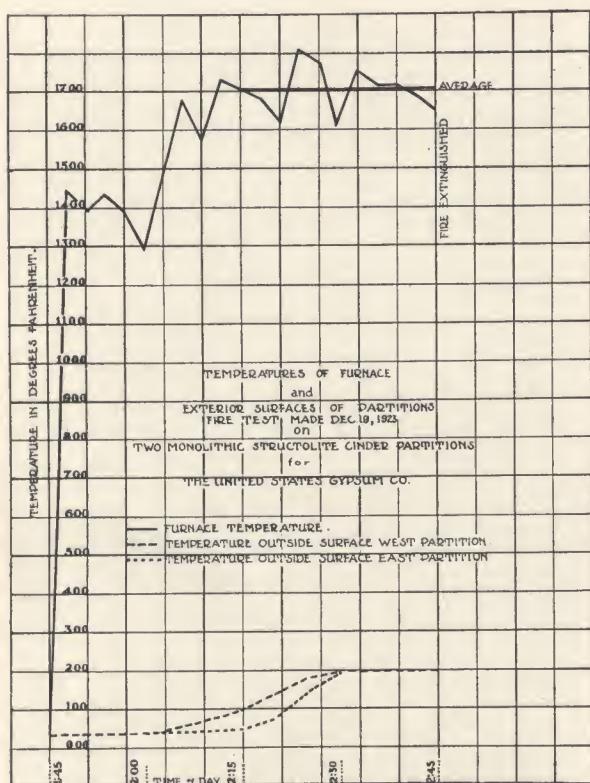
The Building Department of the City of New York, co-operating with the Civil Engineering Department of Columbia University, conducted a Fire Test at the University Testing Laboratories in Decem-



Following the fire test a water stream was thrown against the interior walls. The 3-inch Structolite concrete wall passed this test without material damage

ber, 1923. Walls 3" thick and 9' high by 14' long were subjected to a maximum temperature of  $1810^{\circ}$  Fahr. An average temperature of  $1707^{\circ}$  Fahr. was maintained within this structure for one hour.

Immediately following this, a stream of water from a  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " nozzle at a distance of approximately 8 feet, and a nozzle pressure of 30 pounds, was directed against the super-heated interior walls for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  minutes. *The test was an entire success.*



This curve shows the average temperature on the interior walls, which was maintained at  $1707^{\circ}$  Fahr. for the required period. The maximum was  $1810^{\circ}$  Fahr. Notice that the outsides of these walls, only three inches thick, did not exceed  $210^{\circ}$  Fahr.

The following day interior and exterior surfaces were carefully examined and found to be in a remarkably good condition.

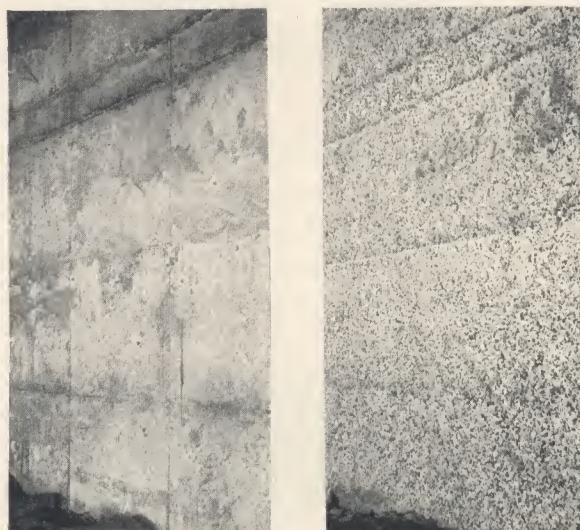
The Official Report of this test states,

"The exterior surface of these partitions, as they appeared on the day following the test, showed no visible

sign that they had gone through a one-hour fire and water test."

The interior walls where the natural calcination of gypsum would take place, still showed some of the form marks, indicating that calcination from this intense heat and the washing action of the hose stream had not progressed to a depth sufficient to damage materially the structural strength of the wall.

This test was conducted in accordance with the building code of the City of New York, Article No. 17, Section No. 355,



One of the interior surfaces of the Structolite concrete walls before the Fire and Water Test at Columbia University

The same wall after the Fire and Water Test. Notice form marks are still visible

Subdivision No. 3, and the Industrial Code of the State of New York, Rule No. 512 of Bulletin No. 7. Upon the satisfactory results of this test, Structolite has been approved for fireproof residence construction by the five Boroughs of Greater New York.

## How to Estimate Cost

By the terms of the competition the designer was limited to a cost of not more than 50c per cubic foot, and while this is

an outside figure it will serve you as a basis of rough estimate of the cost. On each plate you will find a table of cubic contents, and by multiplying the total cubic content by 50c per cubic foot you will arrive at a conservative cost for that particular house. Bear in mind that there is a minimum and a maximum cost on each house, depending on the quality of the exterior finish, interior trim, floors, bath-

room, kitchen and laundry fixtures, interior wall treatment, finished hardware and lighting fixtures. While many homes can be built for as low as 35c per cubic foot, if you insist on the best grades of materials throughout, your home will cost practically 50c per cubic foot. Labor scales, too, will vary considerably and thus influence home building costs in different localities.

## Specifications for Structolite Concrete

**SCOPE OF WORK**—All exterior and interior walls as shown on plans or specified shall be constructed according to the UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY's system of Structolite Concrete construction. All walls and partitions shall be of the thickness shown on plans and shall be erected straight, plumb and true, and left in the proper condition required for the kind of finish to be applied to either face.

**FORMS**—Forms may be of wood or metal. They shall be well built, tight and rigid, shall be erected plumb and in true alignment and well braced. The inside surfaces of forms shall be kept clean at all times. The forms shall not be removed in less than 15 minutes after the Structolite Concrete has set. All inside wall surfaces to be plastered are to be well scored to provide a proper key as soon as the forms are removed.

**PROPORTIONS**—All Structolite Concrete used in this work shall be of the following proportions which shall be volumetric:

1½ parts of Structolite  
1 part of Sand  
3 parts of Coarse Aggregate

**NOTE**—If cinders are used as an aggregate and contain a sufficient quantity of fines to properly fill the voids the addition of sand may be omitted and the following proportions used:

1 part of Structolite  
2½ parts of Cinders

**STRUCTOLITE CEMENT**—The Structolite Cement used shall be as manufactured by the UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY and shall be delivered to the job in the original packages.

**STORAGE**—The Structolite Cement shall be stored in a dry place and shall be well protected from the elements.

**SAND**—The sand used shall be clean, sharp, and well graded. It shall be free from loam or other organic material.

**COARSE AGGREGATE**—The coarse aggregate shall be cinders, crushed stone or gravel. The cinders shall be a good grade of steam coal cinders containing no large unbroken lumps and shall be reasonably free from unburned coal, powdery ash or other soft material. The proportion of fine and coarse material shall be such as to give a reasonably well graded aggregate. The crushed stone shall be limestone, traprock, or granite, and shall be crushed to such a size as will pass through a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " ring and be retained on a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " sieve. The gravel shall be clean and well graded from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter; it shall be free from clay or other soft material.

**WATER**—The water used for mixing shall be free and clear from organic substances.

**MIXING AND PLACING**—The mixing of the Structolite Concrete may be done by a tilting drum-type batch mixer, as used for concrete, or it may be done by hand in a deep mortar box. When using a machine mixer, the speed of the drum shall not exceed 20 R. P. M. The predetermined amount of water shall be introduced into the drum first and the drum allowed to revolve until the paddles and sides are cleaned from any material left from the preceding mix. The feeding hopper is then loaded with Structolite and aggregate in the proportions specified and

dumped into the drum for mixing. Just enough water shall be used to insure a thorough mixing of the mass into a workable consistency. (The amount of water required will vary with the dampness of the aggregate.) As soon as the mass has become thoroughly mixed it shall be removed immediately and placed in the wall. Do not allow the drum to idle and further agitate the mass, once the mixing has been completed. With a drum speed of 20 R. P. M. the entire mixing time shall not exceed two minutes after the Structolite and aggregate have been introduced into the drum.

**MORTAR BOX MIXING**—If the mixing is done by means of a mortar box the procedure is as follows:

1. Place evenly in the mortar box the required amount of aggregate for the batch.
2. If sand is used, place sand evenly on the coarse aggregate.
3. Spread over the sand the Structolite Cement required.
4. Dry mix the aggregate and cement thoroughly and then add the required amount of water and mix thoroughly.
5. Deposit the Structolite Concrete immediately into the moulds, puddling the mixture during the pouring so as to prevent air bubbles or honeycombed surfaces.

**REINFORCEMENT**—All window and door openings not exceeding five feet clear span shall be reinforced with not less than three (3)  $\frac{1}{2}$ " round rods. When the location of the opening is such that the depth of the lintel is less than 18" a steel or reinforced concrete lintel shall be used. Spans in excess of 5 feet shall have steel or reinforced concrete lintels. The rods shall extend not less than 24" beyond the clear opening on either side and shall have hooked ends to provide anchorage. All corners shall be reinforced with  $\frac{1}{2}$ " round rods located in the center of the wall and extending not less than 24" each way. They shall have hooked ends and shall be spaced 24" on centers.

**FOUNDATION WALLS**—All Structolite Concrete walls shall start from the foundation walls. Foundation walls shall be carried up to not less than 18" above the grade line. The top of the foundation walls shall be coated with an approved damp-proofing compound. A strip of not less than 40-pound roofing felt or other approved fabric shall then be laid on the top of the wall and another coating of damp-proofing applied over it before pouring the Structolite Concrete.

**CHIMNEYS AND FIREPLACES**—Chimneys may be built by enclosing the flue lining with Structolite Concrete.

Fire places may be built of Structolite Concrete by facing the exposed surfaces with fire brick or other lining.

**DAMP-PROOFING**—All exterior Structolite Concrete wall surfaces which are to have an exterior finish applied directly to the wall shall be thoroughly coated with an approved damp-proofing compound before such finish is applied. When the exterior wall is furred or if an air space is left between the Structolite Concrete wall surface and the exterior finish, the Structolite wall need not be damp-proofed.

In bathrooms or elsewhere where a tile wainscot is used or where Portland Cement is used as a plastering material the

Structolite Concrete partitions or walls shall be coated with an approved damp-proofing compound, and a 2" x 2" galvanized wire fabric of not less than No. 14 gauge wires shall be securely stapled to such walls before applying the cement plaster.

**EXTERIOR STUCCO**—If an exterior stucco finish is to be applied directly to the Structolite Concrete wall, a 2" x 2" galvanized welded crimped fabric of not less than No. 14 gauge wire shall be securely stapled to the wall with 2" galvanized staples using not less than one staple per square foot of wall. Where an air space is desired between the exterior finish and

the Structolite Concrete wall, 1" x 2" furring strips on 12" centers shall be nailed directly to the Structolite Concrete wall with not less than 10d nails. Space nails about 6" centers and cross nail into the Structolite Concrete. A 2" x 2" galvanized welded fabric of not less than No. 14 gauge wire and having a damp-proof paper backing shall then be nailed to the furring strips with 1" galvanized staples every 4".

**WINTER WORK**—When pouring is to be done under freezing conditions, the aggregates used must be free from frost. Newly poured walls should be protected.

## Specifications for Oriental Stucco

### General

Good stucco practice combines four basic essentials: correct design and sound construction of the building, right material and proper application.

### Construction

**FOUNDATION**—A good foundation is the first essential to the permanency of any structure. Stucco is not intended to hold the structure against uneven and major foundation settlement. No stucco will remain crack-free if an improper lath base is used or if extensive movement of the foundation occurs. Foundation walls, bearing posts, piers for porches and arches, etc., should be of correct proportions and provided with adequate footings, resting on firm soil.

**MOISTURE PROTECTION**—A fundamental rule in the design of a stucco structure is "Keep the water from getting behind the stucco." Stucco should not be run down to the ground. The masonry base should extend at least 12" above grade level and should have the top beveled for proper drain. Flashing shall be in place previous to application of reinforcement and stucco at all water tables, over all door and window openings, wherever projecting wood trim occurs, and at all horizontal courses and elsewhere wherever water might remain or get behind the stucco. Whenever the building design permits, an overhanging roof or some type of projection is desirable to protect the surface against any possible concentrated water flow. Stucco should not be used on horizontal surfaces, such as copings, cornices, etc., and this surface should be provided with overhanging drips and water-tight joints.

### Reinforcement

**METAL LATH AND WIRE FABRIC**—All flashing shall be in place before the reinforcement is applied.

The reinforcement shall consist of a 2" x 2" galvanized, welded, crimped fabric of not less than No. 14 gauge wires and shall be securely stapled to the wall with 2" galvanized staples, using not less than one staple per square foot of wall. If the Structolite Concrete is furred so as to give an air space between the exterior finish and the Structolite wall, then a 2" x 2" galvanized welded fabric of not less than No. 14 gauge wires and having a damp-proof paper backing shall be nailed to the furring strips with 1" galvanized staples every four inches.

The reinforcement shall be applied horizontally with crimps or ribs against the backing surface, so that the lower sheet laps over the upper sheet (not vice versa). It shall be furred out  $\frac{3}{8}$ " and fastened every 12", starting at center of sheet and working toward the ends where possible. Vertical joints shall be broken and shall come at supports.

All sheets of reinforcing shall be lapped at least 1" at sides and ends, and 3" over foundation and places where wood occurs. The reinforcement shall be folded around corners at least 6". No joints shall come at a corner. All laps shall be drawn to the backing surface, for a bulging lap causes a thin spot in the stucco and eventually a crack. Loose ends shall be bent in toward the base. When a paper-backed reinforcement is used, the backing of one sheet shall not extend over the face of the fabric on an adjoining sheet—i.e., there must be metal-to-metal contact.

**CLEANING WALLS**—Masonry walls can be cleaned by wire brushing and sand blasting or hacking with a stone hammer or chisel. All Portland Cement surfaces without paint can be cleaned with soapsuds and water, using fibre brushes. Dirt and grease can be removed by washing the surface with a diluted solution of muriatic acid (5 water to 1 acid), and then thoroughly cleansing with water.

### Materials

**BASE COAT**—The base coat material shall consist of the UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY's prepared Oriental Stucco Base Coat.

If architect insists on a job-mixed base coat, the material shall be composed of 1 part Portland Cement to 3 parts clean, coarse sand. Hydrated lime may be added to the extent of 10%, by weight, of the Portland Cement. The Portland Cement shall meet the requirements of the A. S. T. M. The sand shall be graded from fine to coarse, passing, when dry, a No. 8 screen. It shall preferably be silicious material, clean, coarse and free from loam, vegetable or other deleterious matter. Lump lime is not recommended, and the hydrated lime used shall be that manufactured by the UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY. Fibre may be added to suit conditions. The use of integral waterproofing is unnecessary and may be harmful.

**FINISH COAT**—The finish coat shall consist of UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY's prepared Oriental Stucco Finish; the color and texture to be specified and agreed upon by the architect and owner.

**STORING**—All materials shall be properly protected while in the warehouse and at the job and shall not be placed on the ground.

**WATER**—The water used shall be clean and free from oil, acids, strong alkali or vegetable matter.

### Application

**STRUCTOLITE WALLS**—When stucco is to be applied direct to Structolite walls using self-furring metal lath or wire fabric, clean the surface of all dirt and loose particles and apply heavy coat of approved damp-proofing compound.

### Mixing

**BASE COAT**—The UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY's Prepared Base Coat material requires the addition of clean water only. Job-prepared material shall be dry-mixed thoroughly before adding water. All materials shall be thoroughly mixed, preferably in a clean machine mixer of the rotating drum-type for at least 5 minutes after all materials are in the drum. Only enough water shall be added to produce a workable mix. Mortar which has begun to stiffen should not be used.

**FINISH COAT**—Add only enough clean water to produce a workable consistency and mix thoroughly. The finish shall be allowed to stand in the box 30 to 60 minutes and again thoroughly hoed. Mortar which has begun to stiffen should not be used.

**APPLICATION OF BASE COAT OVER METAL OR WIRE LATH**—The first, or scratch coat shall be applied  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and forced through the reinforcement, filling the space behind and completely embedding the steel, forming a continuous reinforced slab. It shall be heavily cross-scratched to provide a

good bond for the second coat, and then allowed to dry at least two days. The second, or browning (straightening) coat shall be applied after scratch coat has been properly wet. It shall be applied  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick, straightened and lightly cross-scratched or broomed for finish coat. It shall be allowed to dry at least one week, during which time it is recommended that walls be wet down thoroughly at different times to prevent the stucco from drying out too quickly.

**APPLICATION OF FINISH COAT**—The importance of proper wetting of the base coat cannot be over-emphasized; for if the base be too dry, the moisture will be drawn from the finish, thus causing it to partially lose its easy-working qualities. After the finish has soaked approximately 30 to 60 minutes, and has been again thoroughly hoed, it shall be applied so as to completely cover the base coat, and shall be troweled 3 or 4 times and doubled back before working the texture, to avoid

chip and hair cracks. The work shall be carried on continuously in one general direction without allowing the stucco to dry at the edge. Thickness shall not be less than  $\frac{1}{8}$ " nor more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ ", approximately, depending upon texture desired.

The finish coat shall not be allowed to dry out too quickly and in hot weather, especially, it is recommended that it be kept moist for two or three days by spraying several times after it has hardened. Oriental Stucco Finish increases in hardness, strength and waterproofing qualities with age. External waterproofing is unnecessary. Oriental Stucco Finish does not need rock or pebble dash for protection, and this practice is not recommended.

**NOTE**—Upon request, we will send complete specifications for applying Oriental Stucco over Brick, Clay Tile, Cement and Concrete Blocks, Old Portland Cement Surfaces, Frame Work, Gyp-Lap Wall Construction or Overcoating Old Walls.

## Directions for Mixing and Applying Textone

### Preparation of Surface

#### Sheetrock

##### (New and Old—Not Decorated)

Be sure that all joints and nail heads are completely concealed with Sheetrock Finisher, and that the surface is in a level plane at the joints. The Finisher must be thoroughly set and the surface must be clean and free from dust.

Size the entire surface with Textone Size, which is contained in separate package. *Ordinary glue or varnish sizes are not suitable.*

Allow the Textone Size to dry for six hours before applying Textone.

#### Other Surfaces

Textone may be successfully used over any surface if the user carefully observes the following directions, which have been developed by expert decorators. To get best results it is important that the surface be dry, clean and free from dirt, grease or efflorescence.

#### Plastered Surfaces

##### (New and Old—Not Decorated)

New lime putty plastered surfaces must be at least two months old before applying Textone.

If the plaster finish is unusually soft and absorptive, proceed as follows: First get a good grade of floor varnish and mix with turpentine in equal parts. Then mix this liquid with Textone, in proportion of 1 quart of liquid to 1 pound of Textone and apply as a sizing coat, well brushed out. When this is thoroughly dry, remove the sharp nibs with sandpaper and apply Textone.

Where the plaster finish is normally hard and not too absorptive, apply Textone without sizing.

A hard, smooth surface is sometimes difficult to cover. In this case first apply a thin preliminary coat of Textone and allow to dry—then apply the regular Textone coat and stipple.

#### Structolite Concrete

Do not apply Textone over damp walls.

For best results apply two-coat plaster work over Structolite Concrete before applying Textone.

Follow directions for application to plastered surfaces.

#### Textone Size Mixing and Applying

Mix the powdered Textone Size with lukewarm water, in the proportion of 5 quarts of water to 1 pound of size. For smaller amounts, mix in proportion of 1 part size to 10 parts water.

Stir thoroughly while adding, to completely dissolve. Allow to cool.

Sufficient material may be mixed for two or three days use if kept in a cool place.

Apply over the entire surface with a clean wall brush. Allow to dry for six hours before applying Textone.

Textone Size is also used as a second coat over Textone to toughen the surface and produce a beautiful and permanent glistening effect—likewise as a good foundation for Textone Glaze coats. Supplied in special 1-lb. and 5-lb. packages.

#### Mixing Textone

Use 12-quart water pails. Add to the powdered Textone lukewarm water (just take the chill from the water), in the proportion of one pint of water to one pound of Textone. Mix thoroughly while adding, to form a stiff, paste-like consistency.

**CAUTION:** *Do not attempt to mix Textone thin like calcimine.* Let the mixture stand about one and one-half to two hours—it is then ready to apply.

If a one-coat tinted effect is desired, this mixture can be colored to certain shades. The following pigment colors, ground in oil, slightly thinned with turpentine (or dry colors dissolved in water), can be safely used. For Red, use Venetian, Indian or permanent reds; Brown and Tans, use raw umber, burnt umber, raw sienna, burnt sienna; Yellow or Creams, use yellow ochre; Blue, use cobalt or ultramarine blue; Green, use cobalt green; Black, use lamp black or drop black. Avoid Prussian blue, carmine and aniline colors. While chrome green and chrome yellow can be used, the decorator must handle them carefully and limit the quantities used. *(The pigment must first be dissolved and then added to the prepared Textone.)* Stir the Textone thoroughly to a uniform color.

**IMPORTANT:** Always prepare sufficient Textone for an entire ceiling, wall or other large space, to insure the same color. It is best to mix only enough for one day's use, but if there is any left over, cover the material with a little water and place a damp cloth over the pail. Before using again, pour off the water, mix in new Textone and stir thoroughly to a thick paste.

#### Applying Textone

To apply Textone, use a clean wall brush (similar to a calcimine brush) and lay the Textone on to a uniform thickness of about  $\frac{1}{16}$ " to  $\frac{1}{8}$ ". After it has set a little until tacky or drawn up, stipple with a wall stippling brush. Other effects can be secured by the use of an ordinary paint brush, either slapping, pushing or dabbling it with straight or side motions. A sponge or crumpled paper is oftentimes used to vary the texture.

Two men work to best advantage, one applying Textone and the other stippling.

**CAUTION:** As Textone is insoluble in water, do not allow spatters of Textone to harden on woodwork or trim. Wash them off at once with warm water and sponge. Where the trim

is in place, it is best to go over it with a rag moistened in boiled oil or kerosene, to make removal of spatters easy. Pails, tools and brushes should be kept clean. Do not let Textone harden on them.

Moderate temperature should prevail in the room. While applying, close doors and windows to avoid draft, opening them after application to permit free circulation of air. Build a fire in cold weather.

When Textone is dry, place a piece of sandpaper flat on the surface and rub lightly. This enhances the texture by removing the rough or pointed edges, making it stand out more prominently.

If a glossy or glistening effect is desired, the Textone surface can now be sized with the same Textone Size which was used before applying Textone. It makes a very attractive decoration, increases the durability of the surface. If desired, the surface can then be starched.

## Textone Glaze Preparation of Surface

The Textone foundation coat must be entirely dry before the glaze coat is applied. Sandpaper surface lightly to remove sharp points of the stipple, after which a smooth block of wood may be quickly rubbed over it to improve the final effect. Dust the sanding from the surface to get it absolutely clean; then apply a coat of Textone Size and allow to dry thoroughly.

*Before using, stir the glazing liquid from bottom of can, mixing it thoroughly.*

### For a One-Color Glaze Effect

With a wall brush apply the desired tint or color of Textone Glaze, prepared by adding the pigment color, (which has been slightly thinned with the clear glaze), to enough Textone Glaze to do the work. Let it set a little, then wipe the surface with pads of clean cheesecloth to bring out the high lights.

## Specifications for Plastering Structolite Concrete

**G**ENERAL—First put in a layer of sand, then one of plaster in lower end of box. Do not mix sand and plaster until ready to add the water. Hoe dry from one end of the box to the other, then back again, working sand and plaster thoroughly together to a uniform color. Add sufficient water to bring mix to the proper consistency for application. For Wood Fibre Plaster (the material will be especially retarded at mill for use with sand) hoe into the water and allow it to soak from ten to twenty minutes, then mix to correct consistency. For Prepared Plaster put the plaster in lower end and water in other end of box. **NOTHING BUT WATER IS TO BE ADDED TO PREPARED PLASTER.** Hoe plaster into the water, mixing thoroughly.

Use only dry, clean, sharp, screened sand, free from loam and dirt. Avoid quicksand.

**GROUPS**—Groups to be not less than three-eighths inch.

**PLASTER**—To be UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY's Cement Plaster (which is to be mixed with sand at the job); Wood Fibre Plaster (which is fibred with wood instead of hair); or Prepared (sanded) Plaster mixed and applied according to manufacturer's directions.

(Note: Architects should specify which kind is desired.)

**BASE COAT—CEMENT PLASTER**—Use any brand of UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY's unfibred Cement Plaster, which shall be mixed with three (3) parts, clean, sharp sand by weight.

**BASE COAT—WOOD FIBRE PLASTER**—Use any brand of UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY's Wood Fibre Plaster with one (1) part clean, sharp sand by weight.

**BASE COAT—PREPARED PLASTER**—Use any brand of

### For a Mottled Effect of Two or More Colors

Where a number of colors are to be blended, apply a clear coat of the glazing liquid just before putting on the glaze colors.

Prepare each color in a separate container, tinting Textone Glaze to the desired shade with pigment colors. Put colors on the wall in adjacent patches—then blend them by brushing together and into each other. Finally use a pad of cheesecloth, held firmly, to wipe the surface; this removes the glaze from the high spots, depositing it in the low places and emphasizing light and dark shaded effects.

A final coat of clear glazing liquid over the entire surface produces an especially durable decoration and emphasizes the colors.

**IMPORTANT:** Work only a few yards of surface at one time, so the glaze colors can be blended and wiped before they are set. One man can cover a space from floor to ceiling as wide as he can easily reach.

When applying light colored glazes, first put on a solid under-color as a ground coat (one that will blend harmoniously with glaze colors to be used), and let it dry before applying other glaze colors.

### Covering Capacities

1 pound of Textone should cover about 1½ square yards of surface for medium texture (slightly more on fine textures).

1 pound of Textone Size will cover about 75 square yards of surface. When used as a second coat over Textone, it will cover about 50 square yards.

1 gallon of Textone Glaze should cover about 50 square yards depending on texture and number of colors used.

1 pound of standard pigment colors ground in oil or japan should produce a medium strength color for about 1 to 2 gallons of Textone Glaze.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY's Prepared (sanded) Plaster.

(Note: Specify "Fibred" for plaster board and "Unfibred" for tile and Structolite Concrete.) Mix with water only; add no sand at the job.

**APPLICATION**—If necessary, sprinkle lightly to reduce suction. Apply thin scratch coat and follow immediately with brown coat, bringing wall to a straight and even surface with rod and darby to receive finishing coat. When Wood Fibre Plaster is used, the surface of base coat must be broomed before it is set, in order to afford a bond for the finish.

(Caution: Under no conditions shall Portland Cement or lime mortar be used for first coat plastering or for laying up gypsum tile.)

**APPLICATION TO GYPSUM PLASTER BOARD**—Caution: Do not wet board.

Use Wood Fibre Plaster or if Fibred Gypsum Cement Plaster is used, sand in the proportion of two parts sand to one part plaster by weight. Apply with considerable pressure. Broom before it is set and then follow when set with the second or browning coat, which shall be rodded to a true and even surface. If Wood Fibre Plaster has been used, broom lightly to provide suitable bond for finish coat.

**FINISH**—Use any brand of UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY's trowel or sand float finish, mixed and applied according to directions of the manufacturer.

(Note: Specify whether to use "prepared" finish, which is all ready to apply when water is added, or "unprepared" finish, which has to be gauged with lime or mixed with sand at the job. The "prepared" finishes are recommended on account of their reliability and exceptional hardness.







